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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Invites Victors' Aid

Britain Offers Far East Plan

Norman Davis Sees Naval Cut

Curtius Gives Germany's Side

Turkey Adopts Family Names

U.S. Ballot Revolution Amazes

PRESIDENT HOOVER opens the door for President-Elect Roosevelt and the Democratic leaders to play an immediate part in the work for economic recovery. In a speech at Glendale, Calif., while en route to Washington, the President declares the political campaign over and asks for unity of national action in constructive measures such as are already bringing results. This is regarded as a definite invitation to the triumphant Democrats. Mr. Hoover comes back to four busy months, beginning with consideration of the pleas for postponement of war debt payments. California, ready to welcome him home after March 4, is reported to have a big job waiting. Rumor says that when he ceases to be President he will be asked to become a tsar—Tsar of the troubled realm of oil.

¶ Britain sends Sir John Simon back to Geneva with a definite proposal on the Lytton Manchurian report. The League will be asked to adopt the first eight chapters of the report, revising the history and state of the Sino-Japanese dispute, and to appoint a committee to deal with the two final chapters, suggesting a way of settlement, and try to bring China and Japan together. The United States and Soviet Russia, neither being a League member, would be asked to sit on this committee. Britain would have a League policy and then a world policy—Which seems a direct way of making the United States a part of the party.

¶ Premier Mussolini really desires peace disarmament and is ripe for a settlement of the Franco-Italian naval dispute. Norman H. Davis, chief American representative, brings this confirmation to Geneva from Rome. He sees agreement by France and Italy opening the way to extensive naval reductions, for which Britain and America are ready. He discusses Japan's naval attitude, which has been regarded as an obstacle, and advances a happy theory—He believes Japan would not wish to stand out in sole opposition.

¶ Germany desires peace, not war. So declares Dr. Julius Curtius, Germany's former Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Good Will Congress in New York City. He maintains that permanent peace can be attained when Germany is freed from the "state of vassalage" imposed by the Versailles Treaty. Germany resents the thesis of its sole war guilt; Dr. Curtius believes no nation should blame the other. He sees the new proposals of France and Britain as removing great barriers—They open the way for Germany to return to the Disarmament Conference.

¶ Philadelphia hears noted economists propose methods of meeting the problems of the economic recession. Dr. Sumner H. Slichter of the Harvard Business School tells the American Academy of Political and Social Science what is needed, is a federal board of employment and unemployment relief, having state and community subsidiary boards. The committee would have leaders in each industry determine reasonable working hours which it would enforce. Other speakers urge long-term unemployment insurance. Unemployment must be recognized as extending over several years is the conclusion of all these observers—Only a considered system can handle it.

¶ Turkey prepares to force its people to adopt family names. This latest move to conform to western civilization is embodied in a measure being prepared by the Minister of the Interior. Six months is to be allowed in which names may be chosen and announced, but the scramble for good names is already on. With the new law in effect the Occidental visitor will be spared a familiar embarrassment—When Hussein or Fatima is spoken of he won't be left wondering which individual of a million is meant.

¶ The United States ends calmly the week in which occurs its most drastic overturn through a national election. Other nations and foreign visitors marvel at the complacency attending so far-reaching a result. A Government and much it stood for is swept away and a new régime elected, but without disorder and without apprehension. Plainly the American democracy has learned how to make any changes it desires without bloodshed, without even unbalancing business. All Reds should go back to Moscow in disgust; their dark, deep scheming is turned to tomfoolery. It is Europe, not America, that catches its breath. The United States stages a revolution within the Constitution—And goes calmly on complaining about the weather!

Holland to Assist Market Gardeners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam, Netherlands

THE Minister for Economic Affairs and Labor has introduced a bill providing for subsidies to be paid by the state to growers of fruit and vegetables.

In the explanatory memorandum, it is pointed out that in 1931 the total turnover of all the public sales of fruit and vegetables in Holland represented a value of 84,000,000 florins ($33,600,000), while the value of exports of those commodities was 66,000,000 florins. In quantity such exports have considerably decreased, but it is more especially by the drop in prices that market gardeners find themselves in difficulties.

London's Stand For 'Equality' Pleases Berlin

But Attendance at Arms Conference Depends on Further Action

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 12—Germany regards the new British position on the Reich's equality demand as enunciated by Sir John Simon, Thursday, as a step of the "highest importance in the progress toward the freedom of Germany from unjust discrimination."

Official quarters commenting on the British Foreign Secretary's statement find a notable change in attitude as compared to the British note to Germany in September in which the Reich was briskly criticized for demanding equality.

For the first time a major allied nation has recognized the need for doing away with the military restrictions embraced in the Versailles Treaty.

The idea of a pact of nonaggression meets with general approval, although the Foreign Office makes it clear that definite approval can only be based upon a study of details not yet available. A recent statement by the Reich Chancellor that Germany would welcome every move to solve armaments and other difficulties in Europe is cited by Wilhelmstrasse as applicable also to the Simon proposals.

The Foreign Office warns, however, that the hopeful attitude which greets the British suggestion must not be interpreted as an indication that Germany is immediately willing to sit at the Geneva disarmament discussions. This can only come when other nations, as well as England, give similar recognition to Germany's demand for equality of status.

Germany, awaiting amplification, has some apprehension regarding the arms convention which the British Foreign Secretary advocated. Despite the British plan to apply the convention to all nations alike, the Reich is apprehensive of the possibility of special provisions for Germany which may cancel the advantage gained through recognition of the Reich's equal status.

Moreover, government circles, supported by similar sentiment in nationalist political quarters, point out that the steps toward security must not put Germany in the position of guaranteeing the status quo. Germany continues to emphasize the desire for a peaceful settlement, but under no conditions to commit itself to the permanent recognition of borders such as the present Polish Corridor.

Lady Astor Thinks Prohibition Safe

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12 (AP)—The Viscountess Astor of Cliveden, first woman member of the British House of Parliament and long an advocate of prohibition measures in Great Britain, says, "American women never will vote for liquor."

Speaking as "Nanny" Langhorne Astor, a Virginian spending a vacation among friends of her girlhood, Lady Astor interpreted the American election result as "not a wet victory, but a protest against too much drinking under prohibition." She added that the unemployment problem in the United States will not be settled if Europe is allowed "to dump a flood of wines and liquor into this country."

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THINGS PRESENT

A lecturer offers his "Impressions of Germany—1932" on the Editorial page. The Latin phrases "fortiter in re" and "suaviter in modo," by the way, mean "brave in deed" and "gentle in manner."

Now that the tumult is over, read "The Election, as American Editors See It" in the southeast corner of the back page.

The sponsor of the 24-note scale has abandoned his ponderous piano with its quarter notes, and has turned to a 16-note scale. Teachers of piano music will find much of interest in the article on the Art, Music, Theater page.

Hm-m! The Christian Science Monitor used as a textbook in Spain! See the Educational page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The Rime-O-Grams next week are to be based on Old Songs. Monday, Wednesday and Friday on the Daily Features page.

Monday brings the Children's page.

Church Peace Program Offers Bulwarks for Pact of Paris

Proposals Laid Before Alliance in New York Include Embargo on Munition Shipments and Consultation in Emergencies

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—The peace program of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches is being debated at the seventeenth annual Good Will Congress of this international church organization here today. Mr. George W. Wickersham is chairman of the committee.

The peace program laid before the congress consists of the following proposals: definite international agreements supplementary to the Pact of Paris (Briand-Kellogg treaty) binding all the nations of the world to consult in case of a threatened violation of the pact; to withhold by joint and simultaneous embargoes the shipment of munitions and essential materials of war from their boundaries to any nation which has violated the pact; to embargo the extension of credit for war supplies to a violator of the pact; to confer as to the imposition without the use of armed force of further embargoes on such other trade with the violator as would facilitate the violation.

The report of the Lytton Commission on the Manchurian problem was referred to as "a challenge to the world's organization for peace and a determination in advance as to the action that should be taken by the signatories of the Pact of Paris should the commission's recommendations be rejected by Japan and the violation of the pact continued in Manchuria."

Other proposals under consideration include a substantial and immediate reduction in armaments along the lines suggested to the Geneva conference by President Hoover, a reconsideration and readjustment by the United States of the intergovernmental war debts in the interests of the United States and of international justice, abolition of the private manufacture and sale of arms and munitions and their transfer to government agencies under international control, and adhesion of the United States to the World Court. It was also recommended that ways and means be devised whereby the United States might become a full member of the League of Nations.

The concluding plank in the proposed peace program calls for moral disarmament, "a new psychology favorable to peace and opposed to war in any form."

Mr. Silas H. Strawn, in an address at last night's mass meeting at Garnegie Hall, declared that the responsibility for the maintenance of peace rested more with the business men than with the statesmen.

"The responsibility of solving the great international and economic

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WAR DEBT TALK CENTERING UPON CAPACITY TO PAY

Hoover's Return to Capital Indicates Pressure of Revision Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Immediate reconsideration of the whole war debt structure appeared imminent today as President Hoover sped backward across the continent to aid in meeting crystallization of Europe's general demand for some mitigation of its post-war burden.

Downward splashing of debts in recognition of a changed economic condition throughout the world to a new basis of a "capacity to pay" was the ultimate outcome foreseen by many observers here, as a result of the almost concurrent presentation of notes by Great Britain and France, while Greece defaulted, Hungary announced itself unable to pay and Italy appeared about to join in the procession.

Despite rumblings of protest from legislators beginning to arrive on Capitol Hill, the general move which followed so promptly on the heels of the election did not come in any sense as a surprise. It was in direct line with President Hoover's own forecast on Dec. 10, 1931, that during the coming year "A number of the governments indebted to us will be unable to meet further payments to us in full, pending recovery in their economic life." "It is useless," he added at that time, "to blind ourselves to an obvious fact."

French Note Delivered

The immediate reaction here was a mobilization of all branches of the Government to reconsider the matter. Both Treasury and State Department forces were concentrated on the problem as President Hoover hurried back to take command. In addition, it was unofficially reported that a copy of the foreign notes and the American reply to the British note had been forwarded to President-Elect Roosevelt in Albany. Whatever the truth of this report, it is expected that he would be consulted on all stages of the proceedings.

Latest development was the delivery of a French note late yesterday by M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, plainly indicating that the French Government is planning to take fullest advantage of the initiative taken the previous day by Great Britain. It is assumed that the text of the French note was similar to that of the British, although neither have yet been made public.

England's Position Favorable

Official circles here have long been disposed to recognize the validity of Great Britain's case for a review of its debt settlement and it is suggested that had it been possible for the United States to treat with England separately there would have been no difficulty in reaching an agreement.

England's case rests not only upon the relatively unfavorable terms of the original settlement, but also on the fact that depreciation of its currency practically doubles the cost in pounds sterling of meeting annual obligations due in gold dollars. Whereas Great Britain's first annuity represented roughly £33,000,000 sterling it now represents about £56,000,000 in present currency or £90,000,000 in terms of the currency of 1923.

The haste of France to fall in line with the expectation that Italy and others, none of which are considered here to have as good a case as Great Britain, will do likewise, would make it extremely difficult for this Government to single out any one for favorable treatment regardless of the respective merits of the different cases.

DRY STRATEGY FOUND NEEDING SOME CHANGES

Borah Plans Fight, but Some See More to Be Won by Compromise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—It is realized here that it cannot be denied that prohibition entered a new phase as a result of the 1932 presidential election.

With both major political parties committed to some form of change in the Eighteenth Amendment, and with wets apparently in firm control of the Seventy-third Congress, dry leaders who view the situation clearly, realize that a change of strategy is required, and that a reconsideration of the whole position is advisable.

There are two parts of the prohibition question, as seen by such leaders here; the immediate problem, and the distant problem. The first deals with the Volstead Act; the second with the Eighteenth Amendment. The first concerns the effort by a wet majority in Congress to return beer and light wine; the second is the effort to secure the requisite two-thirds vote which will institute state referendum on a constitutional amendment.

In the first problem the President is concerned, for he can veto a Volstead Act modification; in the second he has no part; the President has no rôle in the machinery of amending the Constitution.

Even some of the most ardent wets in Congress privately express concern over Volstead Act modification, unaccompanied by new constitutional safeguards. Restoration of beer under the Volstead Act, some persons fear, would mean an era of unregulated and uncontrolled liquor sale, at least so far as federal control is concerned. The Constitution gives Congress the right to regulate "intoxicating liquors." If the Volstead Act is modified to return beer, it can be done only by declaring that beer of an acceptable alcoholic content is not an "intoxicating liquor."

Such a legislative thesis upheld by the courts, would automatically

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NEW STANDARDS OF CULTURE IS SAVANTS' TOPIC

Professors of 18 Nations Invited by New York University

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—The universities of the world will be called before the bar to answer as to how they are fulfilling their responsibilities to changing social and economic conditions at a conference of universities, at which several hundred prominent educators and men in various fields of public affairs from all parts of this country and abroad will gather at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 15 to 17.

Among the delegates from 18 countries who will attend the meetings are the presidents of 100 universities, colleges, theological schools and educational foundations, publicists and men and women of affairs.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, under the auspices of which the gathering will be held, hopes that the discussions may lead to "a new understanding of the meaning and function of liberal culture in its relation to the world affairs."

University Responsibility

The conference was called because of the evident need of reëxamination of the question, "What obligation toward organized society rests upon the universities of the present day?" and the conviction that "the widespread unrest of the time involves some measure of university responsibility."

The call for the conference made it plain that the universities would be called upon to give a full account of their stewardship as leaders of the social order and to consider how they can adapt themselves to serve better the needs of a new age.

"A part of the world is charging the universities with responsibility for the present situation," it continued. "It is said that the success of these institutions in the cultivation of physical science is reflected in an industrial development in which production is dangerously out of adjustment with distribution and consumption; that society can now produce more than society knows how to use; that a new development of the social sciences is needed, comparable with that of the physical sciences and capable of assuring a

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

New York Shows Steady Trade Gain In Varied Lines

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12 (AP)—Improved factory employment situation which began to manifest itself in New York State during the summer has continued through early autumn, employment figures compiled by the State Department of Labor show.

October found many workers recalled to the metal, clothing, textile and numerous other industries, Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner, has reported. The report was based on a survey of 1600 concerns.

"The increase over September amounted to 2.8 per cent, as against a usual seasonal rise of less than 1 per cent," Miss Perkins's report said. "Total wage payments were also higher, being 3 per cent above the September figures."

Employment increases ranging from 9 to 20 per cent were reported in the manufacture of brick, tile and pottery, cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus, pianos and other musical instruments, various textiles, and other commodities and in railroad equipment and repair and boat and shipbuilding.

"The October advance raised the New York State factory employment index to 59.4 (preliminary), as against 57.8 in September, 54.3 in August and 71.3 a year ago," the report said. The pay roll index was 46.2, compared to 44.9 in September, 41.1 in August and 62.3 a year ago.

No'th Ca'lina Farmers Hitch 'Maud' To Flivver and Give 'Gas' the 'Hee-Haw'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Various and sundry methods have been employed by inhabitants of different sections in coping with the economic problem, but the most ingenious yet devised in the field of transportation is the "gasless chariot," which consists of an automobile with a mule for a motor, a conveyance largely in use by the farmers of eastern North Carolina.

The "chariot" is fast solving the transportation problem among some agriculturists, especially from the standpoint of economy, but is proving a genuine disappointment to filling station operators, for the driver buys no gas, oil or spare parts, few tires, and has no repair work done. All he asks is air and water—both of which are free.

When the economic solution hit the farmers, they stored their automobiles, but soon found some means of conveyance was necessary. Wagons and buggies were scarce, having been displaced by motorcars New buggies cost money. So did gas and the maintenance of an automobile.

Obviously, then, the logical thing to do was to resort to use their abandoned machines, which they proceeded to do, first fitting them out with shafts and hitching up horses and mules. Thus was established the "gasless chariot."

Variations have appeared. Some have only an axle and front wheels of an automobile with a burlap sack for a top over a makeshift seat. Others run more to the limousine type, retaining the complete body of the automobile.

On Sunday, the owner may load his family and take them to church, then for business or pleasure, for hauling about the farm or carting his produce to market. The principal drawback is the slowness of the mode, but its extreme economy more than compensates for this handicap.

Many of the carts are equipped with original automobile springs from which a few leaves have been removed to make riding more comfortable. Some sport tops and backs; others neither. Air-filled tires adorn some; others have solid tires. Some even have tires stuffed with cotton. One enterprising farmer stuffed his tires with cotton and pumped water into them to fill out the cotton after it became dry. The contrivances have offered no traffic problem as yet, despite their number and inability to compete with motor-driven vehicles. Green County alone boasts of from 300 to 400 of the new means of locomotion. Wayne County has almost an equal number, while Pitt, Beaufort and Lenoir contribute representative numbers.

These once queer vehicles are becoming a common sight on the highways and farms, and while they're not so handsome to look at, they're certainly efficient and economical.

Hoover Cuts Stay in West To Tackle Unfinished Task

Eager to Take Up Foreign Debts Problem and Other Matters—At Glendale, Calif., Urges Unity of National Action on Recovery

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON HOOVER SPECIAL, EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—President-Elect Roosevelt and the Democratic high command were today invited to coöperate in an offensive for recovery all along the economic front in President Hoover's first public speech after his defeat, delivered today to his supporters in southern California at Glendale, Los Angeles.

Unity of national action to speed recovery to continue the progress so evidently being made in recent weeks was defined by President Hoover as the pressing necessity of the hour. He declared this to be a chief reason for his expedited return to Washington. Moreover, he issued a call to every American citizen to further the continued recovery of the country as a consideration far above partisanship.

An enthusiastic group of supporters at Glendale gave President Hoover the opportunity to issue his appeal to the country. Republican and Democrat alike. Not only did he broadcast this wider call but he expressed warm personal thanks to his supporters.

The President's relief from the tension of the campaign and his approach to coming problems were evident today. He appears a new individual from the taut man who campaigned his way across the country a short week ago, and is obviously anticipating the final months of his Administration with relish. His friends are delighted with the way he has taken this week's events, and they look to a long career of usefulness from Herbert Hoover, private citizen.

Unable to stay away from Washington a day longer, the President expedited his return by 24 hours in order to be on hand when the war debt negotiations now being prepared by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, have come to a head. He has also to prepare his message for Congress which meets on Dec. 5, and to get his budget message ready.

The closing months of the Hoover Administration will, therefore, be extremely busy, and, apart from the question of the short session of Congress, will be characterized by a measure of coöperation between President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt.

Rumors of a conference between the two leaders, at President Hoover's invitation, have been rife, but nothing definite is known as yet. Nevertheless, the whole tenor of President Hoover's known views

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FEDERAL BOARD OF EMPLOYMENT DECLARED NEED

Harvard Economist Urges It as Solution of Business Slumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—Establishment of a federal board of employment and unemployment relief, with state and community boards subsidiary to it, was urged as the solution of the present and future business slumps at the opening of the two day conference of the American Academy of Political and Social Science here yesterday, by Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

The proposal was made at the session devoted to the consideration of the immediate unemployment problem, under the general title of "Next Steps, a Post-Election Stock Taking," presided over by Dr. Joseph Billikopf, executive director of the Federation of Jewish Charities here.

A federal board of employment and unemployment relief, Dr. Slichter said, would carry on its work through the use of federal appropriations for approved projects, in coöperation with states and counties.

Committees in each industry should be set up by this federal board, Dr., Slichter said, to determine reasonable working hours for that industry and this board should possess the power to compel observance of its decisions, just as in time of war.

Mr. L. C. Walker, president of the Shaw Walker Company and vice-president of the "share the work movement" in New York City, was the second speaker on the unemployment relief problem, advocating sharing of work as an alternative to the dole.

Two contrasting opinions as to the solution of the long-run unemployment problem were set forth at the second session of the conference by Mr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University, and Mr. Walter N. Polakov, industrial diagnostician of New York City.

According to Mr. Wolman, the only way this country can provide adequately and decently for the alleviation of the suffering resultant from long term unemployment, is through unemployment insurance. This unemployment insurance, however, should not attempt the solving of seasonal unemployment, but only that of prolonged periods of lack of employment, and the Government's part in this insurance should be limited to making the insurance mandatory.

The unemployment problem can be met only when the gap between wages and prices is closed, when technological progress is taken advantage of instead of being restricted, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Polakov. Blaming the present unemployment crisis on technological progress, and using this as an excuse to disemploy people, is shown to be wrong, Mr. Polakov said, by the fact that, during the period of great technical advances between 1919 and 1929, those industries which increased their fuel and power consumption were also able to increase employment and wages, while those reducing their power consumption cut down their wages and dropped employment.

Only by the full utilization of new technological and managerial possibilities can a real increase in wages come, Mr. Polakov stated. In this way the prices will go down, the gap of underconsumption be closed, and the wheels of industry set in motion.

Cheap goods and high wages, the basis of our country's past prosperity, will avert another and a more severe economic crisis, and help us to most quickly attain our balance, Mr. Polakov concluded

PLAN MAKES CITY CLOSEST FEDERAL LINK

Proposal Offered to Do Away With Both State and County

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—A proposal to peel off several layers of government from metropolitan areas such as township, county and perhaps state, so that cities might be in direct contact with Washington, was put forward as a desirable step toward better administration by Dr. Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the department of political science at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Merriam addressed a group of city officials meeting here for the annual conference of the American Municipal Association.

Explaining his proposal, Dr. Merriam noted that the last census showed almost half the population of the United States to be living in 96 metropolitan regions.

"There is a great opportunity in these areas," Dr. Merriam continued, "to take a long step ahead by eliminating township and county. In some of the larger centers I look forward to getting rid not only of these, but of the control of the state government, so that cities shall be related directly to the Federal Government. The city has more in common with the Federal Government than it has with an up-state legislature.

The political scientist advocated also consolidation of local governments, urging this even to the school government, "however treasonable that may sound," he added. Such a merger of units could be brought about, he said, if civic imagination were fired sufficiently.

Progress in governmental efficiency being made in American cities gives hope for democracy, Dr. Merriam declared. Contrary to the impression received by the public, the most rapid progress being made by any kind of government is being made in municipalities, he said. Newspapers play up the political scandals of the largest cities but do not adorn their front pages with news of the actual advances being made in "scores, hundreds of other cities," the speaker observed.

It is in the cities, he said, that experiments in social betterment were being made, as witnessed by such developments as juvenile and boys courts, crime prevention in contrast to punishment, city planning in contrast to drifting. In the last few years a beginning had been made toward "one of the most significant advances in United States Government history," in the coming together for joint action of state leagues of municipalities in the American Municipal Association, he added.

"As yet it is only a little cloud on the horizon," he concluded, "but it is revolutionary in what it promises."

This movement promises to raise the standards of city government and to give that government a greater voice in public affairs, he explained.

Leagues of Municipalities in the United States have a great work to do and a great future, the association was told by a British visitor, Dr. Herman Finer of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

JAPAN BUYS HUGE MILLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—What is said to be the largest multiple spindle, plane-milling machine in the world has been built by Kendall & Gent Ltd. of Gorton, Manchester, for the Japanese Navy. The machine weighs 220 tons and has taken 150 men six months to construct it. Although 60 feet long, 24 feet high, and 26 feet wide, the machine can be adjusted to do capable work to much less than a hair's breadth of accuracy.

MANCHURIAN ISSUE GAINS WIDER SCOPE

American and Soviet Aid to Be Urged by British in Far East Dispute

SIMON TO GIVE PLAN AT COUNCIL SESSION

Explicit Condemnation of Tokyo's Recognition of Manchukuo Doubted

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 12—The Monitor is in a position to state that formation of a committee on which the United States and the Soviet Union will both be officially represented to negotiate with China and Japan on lines proposed in the Lytton report will be urged upon the League of Nations Council by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, who leaves here for Geneva tomorrow.

As already stated in the Monitor Britain stands for acceptance of the Lytton report as a basis of negotiations. It is now possible to add that Britain intends to invite the League formally to adopt the first eight chapters of the report and pass the last two chapters to a new committee to deal with.

The first eight chapters contain a history of the dispute and an outline of the economic and other issues which have embittered the relations of Japan and China in the past. The last two chapters are headed, respectively, "Principles and Conditions of Settlement" and "Considerations and Suggestions of the Council."

Question of Procedure

In forwarding these suggestions the members of the Lytton Commission declared they are "intended as an illustration of one way wherein the conditions we have laid down in the preceding chapter might be met." It is this remark (which indicates the possibility of alternative methods of procedure) that has led Britain to propose a committee with wider scope and membership than the Lytton Commission to try to bring Japan and China together on the basis of the Lytton recommendations.

This new body would, of course, take into consideration observations Japan is expected to make on the Lytton report as well as anything China has to say on the matter.

A further question which arises is whether the League should take any cognizance of Japan's official recognition of Manchukuo despite the appeal by the Council last February not to do anything which could be construed as an infringement of territorial integrity and the existing political independence of China because this is forbidden both under the League Covenant and the Nine Power Treaty of Washington.

Subject to Modification

The British view, the Monitor understands, is that, while condemnation in general terms of Japanese recognition of the new "state" might be desirable, anything too explicit would be likely to antagonize Japan and make the ultimate settlement more difficult.

While the above represents the policy Sir John Simon takes to Geneva after earnest consultation with his colleagues in the Cabinet, it has to be added that it is subject to modification as the result of discussions on the spot. It is intended as the British contribution to the common pool of ideas. It is vitally important in the British view to have first the League policy, then the world policy, if possible. Hence the British desire to invite the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. to sit on a special committee with League members. It is hoped the League will approve the idea and both powers concerned will accept the invitation.

It is recognized that the Soviet does not see the Manchurian dispute through the same eyes as the rest of the world. Nevertheless the Lytton Commission itself stressed the importance of the Soviets' interest and among its 10 "general principles" for settlement was one headed "consideration for the interests of the U. S. S. R." Thereunder was written "to make peace between two of the neighboring countries without regard for the interests of a third would be neither just nor wise, nor in the interests of peace."

Turner Arrives In Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner arrived here from Los Angeles at 10:44 a. m., central standard time, today, one hour and 12 minutes behind schedule on his attempt to fly to New York and back to California in about 22 hours.

His low-wing racing monoplane was quickly refueled and he streaked eastward for Columbus, Ohio, at 10:50 a. m. Coming down at the municipal airport, Colonel Turner's plane hit the ground at high speed and bounced several times. He opened the throttle and circled the field, landing from a different direction without mishap.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, attempting a round-trip speed flight from Burbank, Calif., to New York, landed at Albuquerque, N. M., at 5:33 a. m., Pacific standard time, today, refueled and left four minutes later for Kansas City, the flier's wife was informed here today by telephone.

OLD MAINE TOWN VISIONING NEW PORT ACTIVITIES

Wiscasset Sees in Wharf Development Return of Former Greatness

By HARLAN TROTT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine—Shades of this town's one-time maritime greatness are hovering over its quiet waterfront again. Out of a morass of tide-mossed piling and crumbling wharves, new port facilities are taking shape today in a project which seems destined to bring back to Wiscasset some of the commercial prestige it held back in the days when men could walk across the broad harbor here on the decks of moored ships.

That was in the days before Jefferson's embargo and the War of 1812 that all but scuttled the bustling young nation's flourishing trade abroad. But not even a 1932 business embargo has deterred Mr. Frank C. Winter, Auburn business man, from launching an undertaking designed to restore to Wiscasset and surrounding places the prosperity of departed days.

Manifesting a shrewd appraisal of two important factors, geographical advantages and greatly lowered costs arising out of present-day conditions, the man from Auburn is wading into a project which entails the construction of a wharf covering 90,000 square feet, maintenance of the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Railway Company, which has a government subsidy for a daily mail service among a score of communities in the Sheepscot Valley, and the refitting of two deep-sea sailing vessels.

Operates Sawmill

In addition to this ambitious undertaking, Mr. Winter operates a busy little sawmill, which, in view of his development of a shipping terminal in Wiscasset, seems to be more of a side line at the present time.

Mr. Winter acquired the narrow gauge railroad, running from tidewater at Wiscasset 44 miles upcountry to Albion, about two years ago. He bought a controlling interest in the road at a time when stockholders along the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington weed-choked right-of-way, quaking with dire uncertainty, were "selling short" on this antiquated, compact little sample of America's great system of common carriers.

For the past decade the road has acknowledgedly been "in a bad way." Originally subscribed to by citizens and private interests along its picturesque right-of-way, railroad stock eventually went into the hands of New York interests who, in an effort to drop out of the football game later on, booted the stock back to citizens in communities served by the road. The management changed hands in 1929, and in the following year an effort was made to legally terminate its operations.

A special town meeting was called. Townsfolk and stockholders filed past the hitching post into Redman's Hall one autumn morning to act on the proposal. Just as the meeting was about to be brought to order, the village fire siren went into action and the people bolted the meeting without even a semblance of the usual parliamentary formality, to rally around a vastly more imminent crisis. When the road was first started, it was expected that its managers would "set things afire," but they never did.

Became President

Just at this point, with the financial affairs of the railroad as rickety as its 44 miles of tracks and trout-stream trestles, the square-jawed lumber dealer from Auburn purchased approximately three-fourths of the stock outstanding, and became president and general manager of a railroad which has 100,000,000 feet of standing timber contiguous to its upper section, part of which the man from Auburn owns.

On Aug. 1, 1932, the road went under the hammer, rolling stock, right-of-way, equipment and all, for $3000. Mr. Malcolm Philbrick of Auburn, Mr. Winter's nephew, bid it in. The presiding justice of the Maine Supreme Court refused to approve the purchase price. He ordered a private sale. Mr. Winter allows he paid "a good deal more" the second time.

Freight and passenger revenues along the line just about paid the salaries of the 10 full-time station agents. Reluctantly, Mr. Winter let them go with the exception of Mr. Bert E. Coombs of Palermo. Mr. Winter appointed him to be station agent for the entire line with "offices" in a section of the one-car train that carries the mail, express and occasionally passengers. Each morning the station agent boards Number Eight, southbound out of Albion, as it wheezes into Palermo at 6:40.

The train crew hands him a freight list for the three stations up the line, Albion, South Albion and China, and tickets, whenever there happen to be any passengers. Mr. Coombs checks up on the data as the train jerks and jolts down the tracks from Palermo to Newell's, Weeks' Mills, Windsor, Maxcy's, Cooper's Mills, North Whitefield, Preble's, Whitefield, Head Tide, Alna Center, Sheepscot and Wiscasset, a three-hour haul for this bumpy steam "toonerville."

Oxen to the Rescue

Once, a good many years ago, one of the pudgy little locomotives broke an axle on the driver between Head Tide and Wiscasset. Oxen were called to the rescue. The locomotive limped in behind three plodding yokes. Another pair of cattle ambled in with the coach. According to the recollections of Mr. Simon Walls, half a century a trackman, 30 years of which he spent on the narrow gauge, that was the closest the line ever came to missing the regular delivery of the mails.

The president of the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Railway Company does not exactly admit that the reason for looking beyond the narrow guage wharf buffer is to seek an outlet for his lumber, but shortly before he bid in his railroad, he purchased a couple of sailing vessels.

He was in Portland, it seems, on the day when two schooners were to be auctioned off by the United States marshal to satisfy libel claims growing out of delinquent payment of a caretaker's grocery bill. An acquaintance informed him of the impending sale. Suddenly the idea came to Mr. Winter that he might be able to make use of the vessels.

The United States marshal went out on the steps of the Custom House at 10 o'clock in the morning and called for bids. Down in the harbor, the two schooners, which Mr. Winter had never seen, were tugging on rusty mooring cables. Bidding languished. The four-master Hesper was knocked off to the man from Auburn for $600. The four-master Luther Little went under the marshal's hammer for $525. The vessels had laid at anchor in Portland for five years. The Hesper was built in Somerset, Mass., in 1918; the Luther Little slid from the stocks in the same yard a year later. They cost $200,000 apiece to build.

In Sound Condition

The ships are big, full-bodied carriers, as Mr. Winter discovered when he went down to Portland a few days later to have a look at what he had bought on the steps of the Portland custom house for $1125. Lloyd's surveyor pronounced them in sound condition. Mr. Winter had the vessels towed to Wiscasset and their passing from Portland Harbor left a "vacant place against the sky" for people who liked to drive down to the park on the Eastern Promenade and gaze out upon the war-time relics, lofty-rigged products of the last great stand of sail.

Mr. Winter talks of the possibilities of establishing a trade for these vessels between the Gulf cotton ports and Wiscasset, or the German potash ports and the tidewater terminus of his little railroad. He admits that these are sound possibilities. In the meantime, he points out with a certain air of Yankee shrewdness, the vessels will make good floating warehouses and perhaps provide comfortable living quarters for the men whom he employs in the building of his terminal.

Mr. Winter visualizes Wiscasset Harbor as the distributing point for many of the commercial staples. It would be entirely practicable, he contends, to bring freight from the Ohio and Mississippi River waterways, also from the Great Lakes to Wiscasset in the original barges and transship such cargoes there to the narrow gauge or the Maine Central Railroad. At present, Mr. Winter has more than 35 men working on the railroad and in this town, building a wharf of 90,000 square feet on the site of the old Whaleship Wharf, where the Wiscasset packet sailed that later returned with an immigrant named Andrew Carnegie.

Wiscasset Seeks New Maritime Honors

All photos except lower left by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELEMENTS IN PROPOSED TERMINAL

Upper—The Narrow Gauge Railroad and Bit of Harbor at Wiscasset. Lower Left—FRANK C. WINTER of Auburn, Maine, Who Is Promoting Development. Lower Right—One of the Narrow Gauge Locomotives.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Branch, English Folk Dance Society: Country dance party, The Barn, Cedar Hill, Waltham, 8.

Shepard Stores Mutual Aid Association: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Theaters

Hollis—"Yeomen of the Guard," 8.15.
Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Colonial—"Cyrano," musical version, 8.10.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Carmen," 8.15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Gavin W. Allan, C. S. E., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Town Hall, near Canton Avenue and Reedsdale Road, Milton, 3.30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Sarah Mindes, violinist, Mr. Edmond Boucher, bass, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2. Program as follows:

Concerto in E minor ..... Nardini
Allegro moderato
Andante cantabile
Allegretto giocoso
MISS MINDES
Le Voyageur ..... Godard
Chaque chose a son temps ..... Weckerlin
Arioso, from "Benvenuto" ..... Diaz
MR. BOUCHER
Cherry Ripe, The Gentle Maiden (Irish Air), Tallahassee (Melodie et Danse negre) ..... Scott
MISS MINDES
When the King Went Forth to War ..... Koeneman
The Wooing ..... Sieveking
Fill a Glass with Golden Wine .... Quilter
MR. BOUCHER

Ford Hall Forum: Meeting, the Rev. Wilfred Parsons, S. J., speaker, music program, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30. Open to public.

Boston Public Library: Drama League course lecture, "Importing Foreign Plays and Players," by Mr. Wendell P. Dodge, director of American Theater in Paris, 3:30; song recital by Miss Helen True, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street. Also exhibition of Milton First Editions (closing day) and Louisa M. Alcott Centennial Collection.

Benefit concert for Stearns School Center by Boston Sinfonietta, directed by Mr. Arthur Fiedler, Newton High School Auditorium, Walnut Street, Newtonville, 3.

Symphony Hall: Community Church meeting, Prof. Henry Raymond Mussey, guest speaker on "The Germans Today," preceded by musical program, 10:30.

Associated Y. M. and Y. W. H. A.: Luncheon and meeting, Hotel Statler.

Old South Forum: Address, "World Politics—1932-33," by Dr. Bruce Hopper, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, talk, "Wanted: A Religion to Transform Business and Politics," by Mr. Percival Chubb, author and lecturer, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

EVENTS MONDAY

Grenfell Association: Labrador Bazaar, with special exhibits, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day and evening, through Tuesday.

Pekingese Association: Afternoon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Boston Ruskin Club: Illustrated lecture, "Birds in Poetry," by Mr. Willard Phillip Geer, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 2.

Boston Public Library: Louisa M. Alcott Centennial exhibit of books and pictures, all day.

Church Home Society Associates: Meetings, round table conference, and speaking program, St. Paul's Cathedral, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures—"American Indian Children," 9 and 2:30; "Aquariums," 11; Senior Indian Lore Club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Mother's Rest Club: Luncheon and book review, Newton Center Congregational Church, Newton Center, 12:30.

"Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Wellesley College: Readings from his own poetry by Mr. Robert Frost, Billings Hall, Wellesley, 4:40.

Final dramatic recitals in series by Dr. Walter Damrosch, benefit New England Medical Center, Hotel Statler, 3:30.

Boston Ministers' Meeting: Talk on business outlook in New England, Church of New Jerusalem, 11.

New England Women's Club: Talk, "Literature and Music of Legend and Myth," by Laura Huxtable Porter, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Boston Universalist Ministers' Meeting: Discussion of "What Universalism Means to Me," Church of Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Street, 10:45.

First of four literary mornings, benefit National Civic Federation and People's Symphony Orchestra, "Personalities and Ideas," by Miss Emma Mills, Hotel Statler, 11.

Boston Association of Geography Teachers: Meeting and speaking program, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 4.30.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Nov. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 13, in Jordan Hall, a Chopin memorial concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 13, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Armenian National Chorus and Rose Zulalian, contralto.

Monday afternoon, Nov. 14, at the Hotel Statler, lecture-recital by Walter Damrosch.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Anne Eagleston Kydd.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, a concert by Paul Kochanski, violinist.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 16, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Lucrezia Bori, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Goding, pianist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Ruth Culbertson, pianist.

Friday evening, Nov. 18, at the Fogg Museum, a concert by the Stradivarius Quartet.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Nikolai Arioff, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 20, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 20, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Nov. 21, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, a concert by Grace Leslie, contralto.

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Nov. 26, in Jordan Hall, Guy Maier's "Musical Journeys."

Saturday evening, Nov. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

San Carlo Opera

Monday, Nov. 14, "La Bohème"; Tuesday, Nov. 15, "Rigoletto"; Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 16, "Tales of Hoffmann"; Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Thursday, Nov. 17, "La Forza del Destino"; Friday, Nov. 18, "Lohengrin"; Saturday afternoon, Nov. 19, "Romeo and Juliet"; Saturday evening, Nov. 19, "Il Trovatore."

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Monday, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 16th century French ornament; Paine Collection of Chelsea porcelains; continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the 18th century.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by George Lee. Through Nov. 19.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Heustis. Through Nov. 30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Through Nov. 19.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest." Both through month of November.

Copley Art Stores, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. I. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Reginald D. Hinkson, Springfield, Mass.
Alice S. Hinkson, Springfield, Mass.
Lulu A. J. Allen, Springfield, Mass.
Elsie W. Hughes, Springfield, Mass.
John B. Gross, Putnam, Conn.
A. Eugene Snow, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

REO MOTOR CAR CO.

DETROIT, Nov. 12—Reo Motor Car Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $639,870 after depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $586,905 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $771,345 in September quarter of 1931. Nine months' net loss was $1,980,051, compared with net loss of $1,343,628 in the first nine months of 1931.

Stamp Issues To Commemorate Noted Events

Two new cachets of interest to stamp collectors have just been prepared by the Boston George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The first will be issued on Thanksgiving Day to commemorate George Washington's part in establishing the annual festival through issuing a general proclamation in 1789.

The second cachet will be issued on Dec. 16, the 159th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. The Thanksgiving cachet, in colors, will bear a significant Thanksgiving design, while the Boston Tea Party cachet will show the Old South Meeting House and the Indians. The latter will be mailed from a post office near where the tea chests were thrown into the harbor.

Stamp collectors wishing to obtain first-day covers stamped with these cachets may send addressed, stamped envelopes to the Secretary of the Boston Committee, Room 14, 9 Park Street. Ten cents is charged for each cachet.

Thanksgiving Day will receive special attention this year in Boston, in keeping with the Washington Bicentennial celebrations. The seventh in the current series of free public lectures, concerts and programs will be held in the Boston Public Library. Mayor James M. Curley will speak, summarizing the part Boston has taken in the celebration. The program will be broadcast over Station WAAB.

Babson Proposes Business Lobby

A plan whereby the individual representatives of 5000 business concerns throughout the country, united under sound leadership, would be sent to Washington for the next two years to direct their own interests in Congress was proposed today by Mr. Roger W. Babson, financial statistician, in a message to these concerns.

Mr. Babson declares that the return of prosperity hinges on three factors—greater employment, stable commodity prices and lower taxation. He argues that the future of business depends upon the congressmen's grasp of the fundamentals of economics and their subsequent adherence to sound business policies, rather than to the dictates of political powers.

The statistician points out that business concerns employ 70 per cent of the people; pay 70 per cent of the taxes "and are doing 70 per cent of the work." He holds that the majority of congressmen vote in accordance with the wishes of those who watch them most closely and put the most pressure on them. "From now on," urges Mr. Babson, "let us 'average business men' be the ones to put on this pressure."

ROOSEVELT'S COUNTY PLANS MARCH 4 VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 12—Dutchess County, which gave the nation its next President, will be well represented at the inauguration of Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Washington on March 4, for plans are under way here to organize an excursion to the capital.

The plan has been launched by Lafayette Post, No. 37, American Legion. A special train will be chartered to carry Dutchess County people to Washington.

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Special Group To Distribute German Subsidy

Germany's ship-scrapping subsidy, granted to merchant marine operators by the Government, will be administered by a special organization to supervise the distribution of subsidies and allocation of scrapping contracts, according to the number of workmen employed by the shipbuilding yards, it was reported by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Tonnage to be scrapped under the terms of the program amounts to about 10 per cent of the German merchant marine, of which about 35 per cent now is tied up, Mr. Butler said. Details of the scrapping program have not been made public, but it is understood that the scrapping will be effected without any change in the employment status of persons engaged in ship operations and that the number of shipbuilding workers will be increased.

To offset any possible slump in the scrap market arrangements are understood to have been made with three large firms to take about 240,000 tons, which is more than half of the scrap to become available. About 395,000 gross tons of shipping will be scrapped under the program, and the amount of the subsidy is estimated at 11,900,000 Reichmarks.

The plan to aid the German shipping companies applies to vessels of more than 5000 gross tons which have been under continuous German registry since January, 1930, Mr. Butler explained. It also stipulates that the vessels must have been launched prior to January, 1913, and that all scrapping must be done in German shipyards.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

A youthful artist, Michael Goldin, exhibits a mural at the Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street. He illustrates the apothegm, "Life is a fantastic garden about us."

Mr. Goldin resorts to conventionalizations which give vigor and tone to his design. The graceful figure of a youth stands surrounded by real and mythical creatures—unicorn, fauns, birds. Flowers and fruits add more ornament. The sun's rays stripe the background. The panel is well planned, richly embellished and carefully colored. The ensemble is intended to convey vividly and with impact a certain emotion, and the young artist has succeeded commendably in achieving the result. He does not get lost in any small part, but keeps in mind the unified effect.

The management is to be complimented for encouraging local artists in the making of decorations. That medium is the one which most painters cherish. The tendency today is to abandon the restrictions and the traditions which bind artists to easel and framed pictures. They are beginning to see the importance of a fixed destination for a picture, an environment and atmosphere for which it was made and in which it will always be seen. Artists are becoming more architecture-conscious; they are showing an increasing willingness to subordinate their efforts to a larger and more inclusive scheme. That tendency is wholesome and worth encouragement.

In the lobby of the theater are to be seen paintings by another Bostonian, Mr. H. I. Gerber, known to us hitherto as a violinist. We are told he has devoted much time to painting in recent years. His pictures show enthusiasm for the work. He selects poetic subjects, scenes of New England, trees, flowers. His technique is capable and efficient, following conventional lines. His colors are subdued or bright, as the subject demands. There is an appealing variety in his work. D. A.

Gardeners' Club Sponsors Exhibit

Boston flower lovers will view an autumn show under the auspices of the Gardeners' and Florists' Club of Boston in Horticultural Hall, Nov. 15 and 16. Because the Massachusetts Horticultural Society canceled its regular fall flower show, which was always one of the most popular exhibitions of the year, the Gardeners' Club decided to assume the task. Although they are offering no cash prizes, the response to their appeals for a fine display has been immediate and exhibits are coming from not only New England, but also New York and New Jersey.

Carnation growers will have one of the largest displays in years and there will be roses from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. More exhibitors of pot plants grown by members of the trade will be seen than at any previous Boston fall flower show, it is announced. The Florists Telegraph Delivery Association will have a large exhibit.

In addition to the show, educational exhibits from Massachusetts State College, Jamaica Plain High School, and others, will be seen. Lectures on horticulture will be given daily by several experts in the lower lecture hall. Admission is free to both the exhibition and lectures.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Sunday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair and colder in south and cloudy and colder, probably with snow flurries, in north portion tonight and Sunday.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder, probably with snow flurries tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west or northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	60	Montreal	34	46
Bismarck	16	34	Nantucket	54	58
Chicago	26	28	New Orleans	46	56
Buffalo	28	48	New York	40	58
Calgary	12	40	Norfolk, Va.	44	66
Charleston	40	50	North Platte	26	44
Cincinnati	28	32	Philadelphia	38	62
Denver	26	40	Pittsburgh	28	54
Eastport, Me.	50	52	Portland, Me.	48	54
Hatteras	56	68	Raleigh	38	68
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	30	34
7p.m. Nov. 11	76		St. Paul	24	28
Helena, Mont.	24	28	Salt Lake City	30	42
Huron, S. D.	20	36	San Francisco	54	74
Jacksonville	40	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	34
Kansas City	28	38	Seattle	48	52
Key West	74	76	Tampa	50	76
Los Angeles	62	84	Washington	36	62
Memphis	30	44	Wichita, Kan.	26	46
Miami, Fla.	66	74	Williston, N.D.	16	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 11.
B—Maximum Nov. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:50 p. m., Sunday 10:56 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

WORLD POLITICS TOPIC OF AIR

Dr. Bruce Hopper, professor of government at Harvard, will speak at the second Old South Meeting House Forum tomorrow afternoon on "World Politics—1932-1933." Professor Hopper has just returned from a summer abroad studying international conditions at close range. He will deal particularly with the Lytton report, disarmament, the Soviet Five-Year Plan and preparation for the World Economic Conference in January.

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HARVARD SCANS IRISH HISTORY FROM BEGINNING

Artifacts Found in 'Crannog' Mark Ireland's Culture 1000 Years Ago

Progress of a modern nation from prehistoric times to the present day is being studied in Ireland under the direction of Prof. E. A. Hooton of the Harvard Department of Anthropology. With the approval of the President of the Irish Free State, Professor Hooton is making the first complete survey of a nation's growth.

In the past, archæologists have dug here and there, tracing some fragmentary portion of a nomadic people or an early race, but Dr. Hooton intends to trace the social and economic life of the Irish people of the present and the past, their civilization, and their racial characteristics. The study will extend over a period of five years.

Archæological work was pursued this last summer under the direction of Dr. Hugh O'Neil Hencken, assistant curator of European archæology in Peabody Museum, Cambridge, who announces the discovery of a tenth century "crannog" or lake dwelling and a huge cairn or stone mound dating back to the Bronze Age, at Ballinderry, in County Westmeath.

"The crannog was probably inhabited by generations of the ancient Irish for nearly a thousand years," says Dr. Hencken. "Truck loads of animal bones, horse, deer, wild boar, domesticated cattle, sheep and goats, were found, as well as the remains of wooden tubs, barrels, iron knives, axes, bone combs, and bronze pins.

"The dwelling was an immense wooden building erected on a raft-like platform of logs in the center of the lake. It was surrounded by a high palisade of stakes. Near by were found remains of dugout canoes used to reach the dwelling."

Exploring the cairn or stone mound on the hill of Knockast, traditionally known as the "Hill of Victory," relics of two separate periods of the bronze age were unearthed. Pottery, stone implements and three bronze daggers were dated as belonging to the first half of the second millenium, B. C. During the next season, the archæologists expect to excavate other sites in various parts of Ireland and especially in County Clare, which will enable them to become acquainted with typical examples of each of the Irish cultures from earliest prehistoric times down to the historical period. All the finds have been presented to the Irish nation by Harvard University.

Prof. W. L. Warner began last summer the survey of modern economic and social life of County Clare. His investigations included various aspects of the marketing system, land tenure, political institutions, the family, social classes, etc. A similar survey has recently been completed by Professor Warner in New England.

With the studies in archæology and social life now under way, the survey in physical anthropology, personally to be accomplished by Professor Hooton, will be deferred for the present. This work can be carried out much more rapidly than the other subjects, and will be undertaken toward the close of the five-year study.

Yale Acquires Bach Manuscript

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12—The Yale School of Music has just acquired a rare manuscript, the original of Johann Sebastian Bach's famous "Clavier-buchlein," written by the composer for his nine-year-old son, Wilhelm Friedemann. Its human interest adds to its appeal, for it is the collection of studies and pieces which Bach compiled to teach his favorite son how to play the harpsichord, the keyboard instrument which preceded the piano. It is of genuine value to the student, for in it Bach set forth his own method of teaching. All of Bach's children, as well as his other pupils, were brought up on this small parchment-covered volume of 142 pages.

Friedemann Bach gave the volume to a distant cousin, John Christian Bach. In time it came into the possession of Dr. Krug, Judge of Appeals in Naumburg, in whose family it remained until recently. Approximately two-thirds of the manuscript is written in Bach's own hand.

The compositions first written the "Buchlein" later appeared in the "Little Preludes for Beginners," the preludes of the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," and the "Two-Part and Three-Part Inventions." The form finally adopted is in many cases more elaborate than that of the "Clavier-buchlein." This volume, showing Bach's method of teaching and of composition is considered an important item in the history of the development of music.

Amherst Head Lauds School's High Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 12—Dr. Stanley King's first official report following his inauguration as eleventh president of Amherst College was in praise of the institution's high spiritual, intellectual and financial standing.

Speaking before the Alumni Council in annual session this morning at Johnson Chapel, Dr. King expressed delight that the "investment portfolio of the college has stood up under the strains of the business depression in a way in which we may all feel proud of." He pointed out that last year the college finished with a slight surplus and this year's budget showed only a slight deficit.

In line with Amherst's policy to simplify its administration, Dr. King asked the faculty to abolish for one year its 14 standing committees and to elect in their places a single committee of six. The changing world, he thought, should lead all educators to reexamine their fundamental procedures to see that they are suitable for the years to come.

He reminded the alumni that unless the college is vitalized by new ideas, it would not meet the requirements of future educational standards. He was skeptical, he said, of formalized attempts to develop the relationship between a college and its alumni, as it discounted efforts to develop the desired class relationships.

HARTFORD UNVEILS LAFAYETTE STATUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12—A bronze equestrian statue of Lafayette, cast from the plaster model by Mr. Paul Wayland Bartlett which formerly stood in the west wing of the Connecticut Capitol here, was dedicated yesterday.

The huge figure, set up in a prominent traffic intersection on Capitol Hill, is the gift of Mrs. W. H. Storrs of Hartford to the State and city. Mrs. Storrs was in charge of the unveiling, and the statue was accepted for the State by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, and for the city by Mayor William J. Rankin. The plaster model from which the bronze figure was cast was itself cast from the original statue in Paris, the gift of the school children of the United States.

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'Norridge' Balks at Hearing Namesake Called Nor-wich

English and American Towns Connected by Family Ties and Exchange of Visits by Notables at Historical Fêtes

"MEET ONE ANOTHER" SERIES—*Sixth of Seven Articles*

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Eng.—They are polite folk, the people of Norwich. But curiosity was too much for them when they heard how the city on the Thames in Connecticut, which is spelled just like their own city on the Wensum, pronounces itself.

"I dessay," said one—meaning, I'm afraid—says you!

"What did yew say?" asked another more cautiously.

"Ood yew mind a'sayin' that again, maaster?"

"Nor-wich."

"'Well, sir, heer that do be Norridge. Be yew sure thass spelt th' same way?"

"Certain."

"Well, did yew ever!"

Though a bit incredulous about Nor-wich, the Norridgians always have been interested in America. No less than 32 of those who sailed on the Mayflower came from Norfolk. And Samuel Lincoln, ancestor of Abraham, was an apprentice in Norwich—or Norridge—before he sailed for New England in 1637.

Monument to a Lincoln

There are still Lincolns in Norwich. There is a monument to a Norfolk Abraham Lincoln in St. Andrews parish church. And of John Lincoln, who sat on the City Council from 1899 to 1908, the Eastern Evening News wrote when he passed on last year: "He was a man of integrity"—"ever a worker and rarely a talker."

Another link with America is that old Narfalk faarmer who left Norwich one early morning, his old muck cart piled high with all his household goods.

"Where yew goan' to, Jarge?" his friends asked.

"I be goan' to Amerrica."

"Do yew know the way?"

"Well, not rightly. But Bess an' I do fare to be goan' to stop the night at Dereham just to break the journey like."

"Dereham? Thass a masterous long way. Near on tharty mile, I should say."

"Ah, well, Bess is a good owd mare. She can do it."

"Jarge" Was Unconvinced

Perhaps he was the same Norfolk man who saw the sea for the first time and was told it stretched for miles and miles—it might be even to America—without there being any land in between.

But Jarge had seen the smoke of a steamer on the horizon and he confided to his friend Will-i-yum "I know'd thass a lie, for I seen 'em a-threshin" on the other bank."

Civically, Nor-wich and Norwich have long been on the best of terms. The mother city sent representatives to the daughter's 250th anniversary in 1909. Exactly half a century earlier Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, former president of Johns Hopkins University, paid a visit to Norwich and read a historical address on his own Norwich.

When he talked about Uncas, the Norridgians must have pricked up their ears. Generations of Norwich boys and girls were brought up on "The Last of the Mohicans." But as they invariably accented the first syllable and forgot that the "h" existed, Dr. Gilman's Mo-he-gans may have been too much for them.

Cooper and Borrow Compared

Norwich can match Nor-wich's Fenimore Cooper with George Borrow. In Lavengro you will find a glowing description of the city seen from Mousehold Heath where Jack Kett defied Italian and German mercenaries and their artillery 100 years before Nor-wich was founded.

Kett himself was a tanner. His followers were peasants armed with scythes and other primitive instruments. Their grievances were that the lords of the manors were stealing the common lands, that rents were too high, that the bondmen should be made free—"for God made all free"—and that a teacher should be appointed in every parish "for pore mens chyldren."

Poor Jack Kett! His men fought bravely. But in the end, the well-armed mercenaries, after several defeats, gained the upper hand and Jack suffered the inevitable penalty.

Mousehold Heath has its Norwichian equivalent in Mohegan Park. Mousehold, it is true, has no lake and is only half as big. But Mohegan would be hard put to it to beat "Mussel's" bracken and heather.

Garrulous Army of Rooks

"There is a wind on the heath, brother," wrote Borrow, of his beloved Mussel. And from the heath which John Crome so loved to paint, you may see Borrow's "fine old city" spreading "from north to south, with its venerable houses, its numerous gardens, its thrice 12 churches, its mighty mound; and yonder, rising 300 feet above the soil, from among those noble forest trees, behold that old Norman masterwork, that cloud-encircled cathedral spire, around which a garrulous army of rooks and choughs continually wheel their flight."

Borrow wrote Lavengro in 1851, but the scene is still much the same—even down to the rooks and jackdaws.

Just in front of the cathedral is Tombland—Norwich's ancient market place. Toom in good old Anglo-Saxon means empty and you may find still in country dialects phrases like "I be toom" or "toom-skinned"—I'm hungry.

It is as well to go toomly—unhurriedly—through Tombland, for there is much to see there beside the market and the Easter Fair. There is, for example, the city home of old Sir John Fastolf (not Falstaff) with its great wooden effigies of Samson and Hercules, which have no counterparts anywhere except perhaps London's Gog and Magog. Fastolf, like Falstaff, figures in Shakespeare's Henry V. You may read about him, too, in Sir John Paston's famous Letters, a hundred years before the days of Jack Kett.

Furrin' Names Disapproved

Close by Samson and Hercules is the Maid's Head Hotel of which John Paston wrote to his wife, Margaret, "iff it be so that he tarrye . . . it were best to set hys horse at the Mayd's Hedde and i shall be content for their expenses." That was in 1472 and the Mayd's Hedde is still there, much of it unaltered.

The Mayd's Hedde is in Wensum Street, named after the river on which Norwich stands. Norridgians have a little bone to pick with Norwichians about the Wensum—or rather, about the Thames.

"Thass a strange thing, that is."

"What is strange?"

"Callin' their river arter Lunnon's. I never did hold with they furrin' names, I didn't. Shouldn' h' minded if it'd been Yare. But Thames! That doan't seem right, not nohow."

Furriner in Norfolk speech means stranger, and stranger means foreigner. There is a "Strangers' Club" in Norwich—eloquent of the days when Norwich carried on a big wool trade with Flanders and the German Hanseatic League. There is also a Strangers' Hall—a medieval mansion which is now a "Folk" Museum.

Wensum Flows Sluggishly

Wensum is a little sluggish stream which flows into Yare just below Norwich. No chance is there of harnessing it for industry as the Thames has been harnessed for Nor-wich. But Norwich has not lagged industrially behind its daughter. Indeed she is three times as big. Curiously, they both produce much the same kind of goods—shoes, machinery, clothing, silks. Norwich can supply the mustard to be applied on suitable occasions by Nor-wich's cutlery. And Norwich can teach Nor-wich a thing or two about canaries. Some of them are nearly as big as American robins, and quite twice as big as English ones.

Then, too, there is the flint-knapping industry, which has been carried on in the neighborhood of the English city for at least 2000 years. It has been in the same family almost since the very day those far-sighted American pioneers purchased nine miles square from Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegans for $350 in 1659.

Flint-knapping consists of chipping blocks of raw flint with a hammer until they are cubes, like bricks. Afterward they are sometimes embellished with a fancy facing. The Bridewell, built for William Appleyard, first Mayor of Norwich, in 1403, has a whole wall of knapped flints, lying cheek by jowl in place of bricks. So well squared are they, and so delicately fitted, that not even the slimmest of Nor-wich's knives could insinuate itself between them.

"City in an Orchard"

Norwich is very proud of its knapped flints. And it is quite as proud as Nor-wich of its regiments of trees. But Norwich keeps few of its trees in the streets. And many of them are for use as well as ornaments, for Norwich has justly been called the "city in an orchard."

Around and all about the orchards, are velvet lawns of a texture rivaling the velvet from the looms of Norwich. Perhaps you would like to know where the grass gets its rich pile.

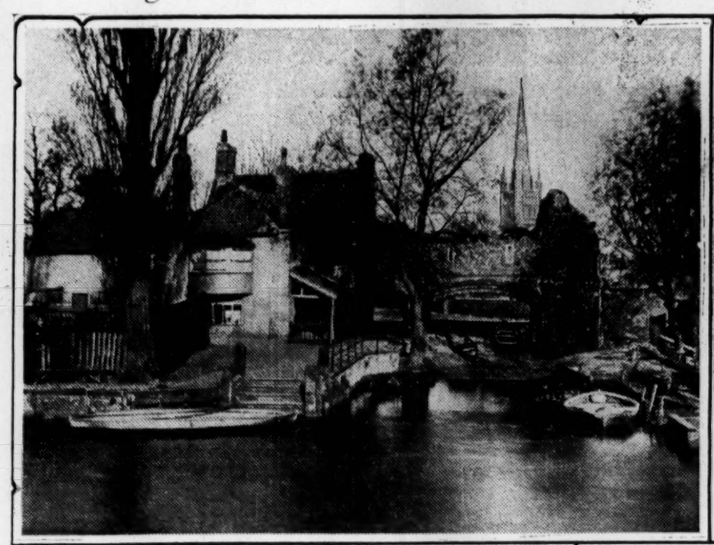
"I mew it twice last week, an' twice the week afore, every week come April to September. An' I've mewed it like that for nigh on 50 year. So did my faather befoore me. I doubt thass the holl secret.

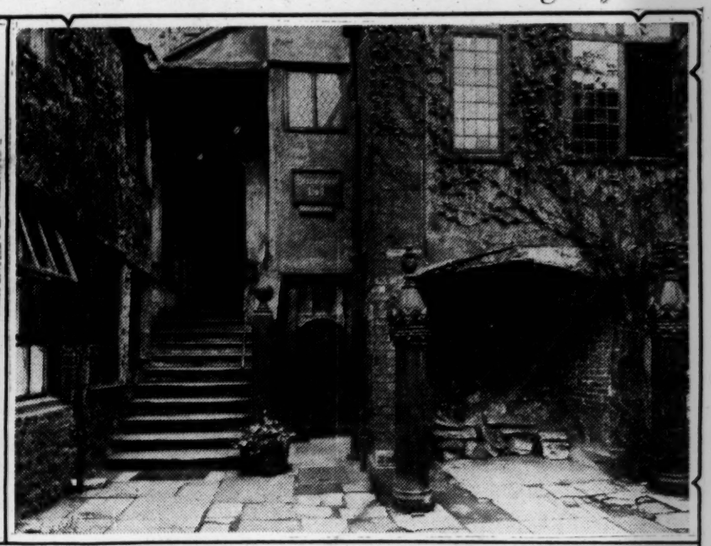
"But yew come up to mine this evening, Nor-wich, an' ask my faather. He'll larn yew all yew want to larn jest as he larnt me."

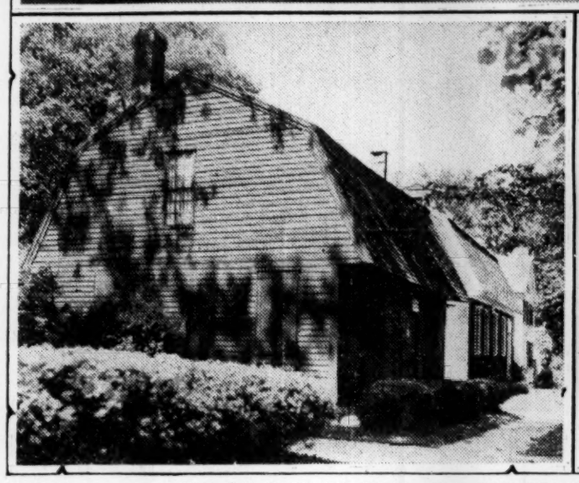
Might be worth it, you know, Norwich.

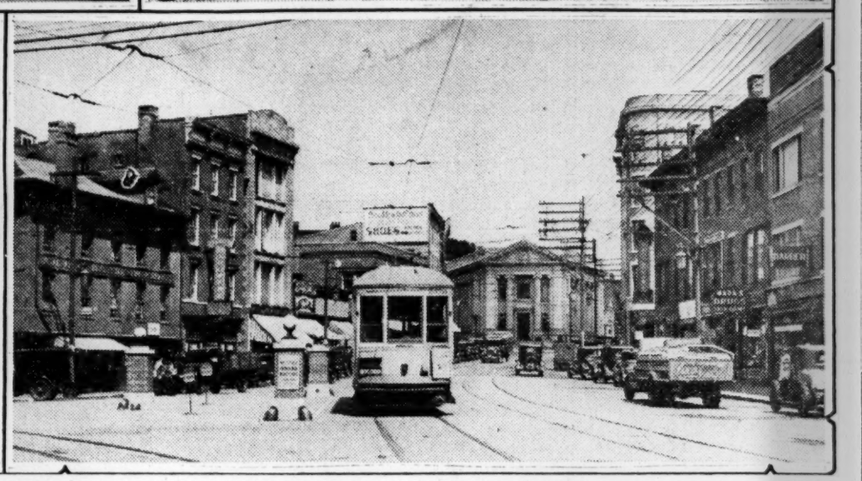
And faather wouldn't be not the lessest mite cattankerous about it, neither.

English Cathedral and American Colonial Home Share in Architectural Dignity









Upper Left—By Mondiale, London. Upper Right—© The Norwich (Eng.) Publicity Association. Lower Left and Right—By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH CONTRIBUTED 32 PASSENGERS TO MAYFLOWER'S LIST

Upper Left—Cathedral at Norwich, Its Spire Rising About a Foreground of Idyllic Charm. Upper Right—Strangers' Hall in the English Town. Lower Left—Joseph Carpenter Store in Norwich, Conn., Built in the Early 1700s and Now Owned by Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Daniel Lathrop Brick School at Right. These Buildings Fronted on the Green Which Was Surrounded by the First Buildings Erected by the Settlers. Lower Right—The Square at Norwich, Conn.

El Salvador Hero Receives Tribute Of Latin-America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Exercises honoring José Matias Delgado, former national hero of El Salvador, and, like George Washington, father of the movement for the independence of his country, were held today at the Pan American Union here. Central American representatives were the ministers from Guatemala, Honduras, the chargé d'affaires from Nicaragua, Costa Rica and a special representative of El Salvador.

Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister from Guatemala, the principal speaker, referring to the famous Salvadorean, said in part:

"As a great Latin-American writer and philosopher has stated, 'Delgado was the oracle of the Salvadorean people and the arbiter of its affairs.' His life mirrors, as it were, the heroic struggle for independence of the people of his beloved land. He foresaw with prophetic vision what ultimately culminated in the Great Central American Constitutional Assembly in 1823.

"The uprising of Nov. 5, 1811, which he led with such courage, was not completely successful because the masses of the people were not yet prepared to take so decisive a step; but that effort aroused in the old provinces of the Isthmus the patriotic desire and determination to achieve their freedom and independence."

In response to Dr. Recinos, the El Salvadorean representative, Señor Roberto D. Meléndez, said: "On this anniversary all Salvadoreans, represented by their President, Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, unite in paying grateful tribute to the honored Father of our Country. And in this land so distant from my own the honor devolves upon me of expressing on behalf of my Government and of my fellow citizens gratitude to those who have testified their warm admiration of our patriotic Delgado by their laudatory words."

Christian Science Church Dedicated

SANDPOINT, Idaho—Recent dedication of the edifice of the Christian Science Society, at Fifth and Pine Streets, this city, was reported in the Northern Idaho News. Excerpts from the account follow:

"The first Christian Science services in Sandpoint were held in homes. In 1905 services were held in an office building. The meetings continued at intervals up to the year 1922, when the Sandpoint Society was organized and regular services were held in the G. A. R. Hall. Services were held in this building for eight years.

"The Sandpoint Society became an organized branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1923.

"Attendance increased and in 1927 the Society purchased a lot on Fifth and Pine Streets. Ground was broken for the church edifice in July, 1929, and the building was completed Nov. 27 of the same year. The church is one of the most beautiful in the city."

GREECE NEEDS STRICTER LAWS, VENIZELOS SAYS

Former Premier Upholds Weimar as Best Model for Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — Parliamentarism in Greece should undergo important changes with a view to stabilizing the administration and maintaining public tranquillity, according to Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, who recently resigned as Premier.

It is held that the Constitution of 1927 does not contain provisions giving the Government the required authority to deal effectively with situations liable to develop into anarchy and civil war. The German Constitution of Weimar is favored as a model by Mr. Venizelos.

Explaining the issue in the lower chamber recently Mr. Venizelos said in part: "Without reforming the Constitution it will be impossible hereafter to normally govern the country. . . . What we call individual rights and individual liberties, adopted from the French Revolution, are not absolute. They can and must be protected within the limits of laws and moral circumstances of a country."

The Constitution, he said, has foreseen the circumstances of mobilization and war. "But is it necessary to wait until we have been taken up by revolution and civil war in order to proceed to affront anarchy? Is there not a means whereby every state can take measures in advance to prevent things reaching the point of a civil war?

"The German Constitution of Weimar," he continued, "which is one of the most democratic constitutions, foresees this particular case. In Article 48 it provides that the President of the Republic can, if the public order is disturbed, or seriously menaced, take measures with the help of the army to reëstablish tranquillity. . . . I, therefore, have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to normally govern the country any longer without adding to our Constitution a disposition analogous to that of the German Constitution of Weimar."

ONTARIO TO CONTINUE SALARY DEDUCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Government will continue for the next fiscal year the same scale of salary deductions as that begun last January for those employed in civil service work, it has been announced by the Provincial Premier, Mr. George S. Henry. The scale of the deductions ranged from 2 per cent on all salaries up to and including $2000, to 20 per cent on salaries above $10,000. The possibility of greater deductions had been previously suggested.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the Liquor Control Board, other commissions and the University of Toronto will follow the lead of the Government, it is believed.

Levinson Offers Plan for Bulwark Of Pact of Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—A three-point plan for reënforcing the Pact of Paris, proposed by Mr. Salmon O. Levinson of Chicago, whose name is written large in the peace movement, was unanimously approved at a big Armistice Day meeting here yesterday.

Mr. Levinson, in a resolution offered at the meeting, said that "durable world peace will be immeasurably strengthened first by bringing home to all civilized peoples the existence and effectiveness of the Pact of Paris as the paramount law of nations, and by auxiliary reënforcements of the pact by every practicable pacific means, including:

"1. Consultation in crises.

"2. Universal drastic and pro rata reduction of armaments to a minimum progressive total of one-third as proposed by President Hoover and coupled therewith, the present holiday in armament building should be extended to include all nations and to cover the whole period of the current world depression.

"3. An equitable and livable revision of war debts both allied and interallied should be worked out and accepted by Europe and America as an indispensable part of any worthwhile program of economic recovery and world peace."

Mr. James Grafton Rogers, assistant Secretary of State, spoke on "Disarmament," which was a feature of Armistice Day meetings throughout the world.

FREE CHURCHES AND ANGLICAN SEEK REUNION

Archbishop and Moderator Issue Statement After Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Work on the problem of actual reunion of the Church of England with the Evangelical Free Churches is in progress. This is revealed in a statement issued here above the signatures of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Cosmo Lang), and the Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, moderator of the Federal Council of the Evangelical Churches.

The statement is the outcome of a conference at Lambeth Palace, between representatives of the Church of England and the Free Church Federal Council, and indicates that the main problem before churchmen is to adjust the issues involved in bringing the two church bodies into closer coöperation.

The purpose of the announcement is to foster greater coöperation and friendliness among the members of sister churches throughout the country, with a view to furthering the national policy of unity.

The policy adumbrated sees an expansion of proposals which have stirred churchmen of Great Britain for more than a quarter of a century, and were given definite shape at the Lambeth Conference of 1920, when a report of a special committee resulted in a strong impetus being given to the policy of reunion. Since then work towards unifying the separated congregations of the Christian church has been making considerable progress, a definite fillip being given the movement by the recent reunion of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland.

In their statement the two church leaders give recognition to the fact that there already exists a large measure of agreement among Christian people about the message of the Gospel, about the content of the Christian faith, and about the fundamentals of Christian morality. But the document claims that the world remains ignorant of the extent of this agreement, and pays less heed to the claim for unity because it supposes adherents of Christianity to be more deeply divided on the issue than they really are.

Consequently, the clergy and ministers in towns and villages and other convenient areas are asked to take counsel together, under a common consciousness of responsibility for the spiritual care of the people in face of a civilization increasingly secular. It is pointed out that the needs of the time impel Christian people to a warmer friendship and a more concerted policy in carrying out the work for which the Christian church exists.

ATLANTA DEDICATES MODERN HIGH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12—It is a far cry from the old log cabin schoolhouse with its smoky stove to the elaborate, fully equipped North Fulton High School, dedicated here recently.

A large auditorium, sound motion pictures, a gymnasium, library of 5000 volumes, laboratories, locker rooms, a cafeteria, kitchen, armory, and an athletic field in the rear are some of the modern conveniences enjoyed by its students. A valuation of $500,000 is placed upon the school by the Fulton County System. The three-story brick building is entirely fireproof and is equipped with every improvement in lighting, ventilating and heating devices.

NEW CABINET IN ROUMANIA MUCH DIVIDED

Discordant Groups Are Faced With Numerous Serious Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Roumania's new Government, which is the fourth one the country has had since May, is composed of competent ministers with good intentions and sound policies. They are not completely unified, represent discordant groups—whose support will not always be given without bargaining—and are faced not only by a relentless opposition but also by serious financial difficulties.

The new ministerial council is the result of many compromises, following a number of very costly experiments and bitter personal conflicts. The strongest man in it and the chief guarantee of its stability is the Prime Minister, Mr. Juliu Maniu. He left the Premiership and politics not long after Carol mounted the throne, because of the new King's attitude toward constitutionalism.

Until five months ago Mr. Maniu refused to relinquish his voluntary exile. Then he consented to resume leadership of his party but still did not accept the Premiership, preferring to manage affairs through his friend, Dr. Alexander Vaida Voevod, who governed in his stead. Now Dr. Vaida has retired and Mr. Maniu, in order to preserve his party from collapse and constitutionalism from a debacle, has decided to suppress his scruples and become His Majesty's Prime Minister.

His policy is to bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations with Geneva, thereby securing the coöperation of the League of Nations in the working out of drastic and comprehensive economic reforms. His great problem here is how to get the League's aid without accepting its control. Mr. Maniu considers the assistance of Geneva absolutely essential for securing the suspension or reduction of foreign debt payments, without which a balanced budget is plainly impossible.

He also hopes to arrive at a pact of non-aggression with Russia which will result in the reëstablishing of friendly relations between the two countries.

HOUSE BUILDING IN CANADA GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Residential construction in Canada showed a slight increase during the month of October according to the MacLean Building Reports of Toronto. The total for residential work was $2,663,400. Business buildings showed a slight decrease, with a total of $2,845,700. Engineering work was slightly lower, with its total $3,990,900. Industrial work to the value of $175,000 was also lower.

Ontario's share of this work was 30.7 per cent, or $2,722,100. In Hamilton $300,000 was the contract for the new station.

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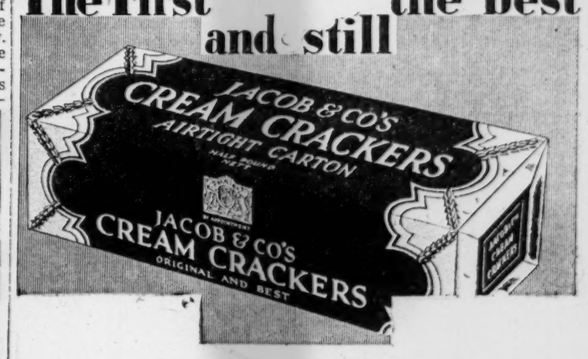

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RANGERS SHOW FOUR CHANGES

Signing of Frank Boucher Helps New York Hockey Club

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—When Frank Boucher finally decided to sign on the dotted line, the prospects of the New York Rangers for the National Hockey League season showed decided improvement.

With the return of Boucher to the lineup, the Rangers show only four changes from the team which won the league championship last spring and then lost to Toronto in the Stanley Cup finals. One more is in prospect unless Earl Seibert, holdout defenseman, decides to follow Boucher's example.

Albert "Babe" Siebert, husky left wingman, was purchased from the Montreal Maroons, where he has been a star ever since the Maroons were formed; Carl Voss, a speedy young center, was brought up from the Buffalo International League club; Andy Aikenhead, from the defunct Bronx Tigers of the Canadian-American League, took John Ross Roach's place in the goal when Roach was sold to Detroit, and Ossie Asmundson, wing, was with the Bronx team last season.

Siebert and Voss have joined with the flashy youngster, Cecil Dillon, to form what Manager Lester Patrick lists as his third line of forwards. It may turn out to be the fastest of the three. Boucher and the Cook brothers—Bill and Bun—again make up the first line of offense. They have played together ever since the Rangers came into the league in 1926. Bun Cook and, to a lesser extent, Boucher, have become much slower, but they are almost unbeatable in combination work.

Artie Somers, flanked by Butch Keeling and Murray Murdoch, again form the second line of forwards. On the defense the Blue Shirts have big Ching Johnson, who is in line for the job as the "grand old man" of the National League holsters, with chunky Doug Brennan and the holdout Earl Seibert as his principal assistants. Youthful Ott Heller, rather light for a back line job, completes the quartet.

Aikenhead in the nets is the doubtful part of the Ranger squad, but Manager Patrick has confidence in him. The "Gray Fox" maintains Andy is more reliable than Roach, who was brilliant at his best but had many off nights and finally was traded for his failure to observe training rules during the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Aikenhead proved his interest in getting the job by spending his off nights last year sitting behind big league goalies, observing their work and that of the rival forwards.

Track Season To Open in Brooklyn

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—The winter indoor track and field season in the East will open on Jan. 7 with the Columbus Council K. of C. meet at the 106th Infantry Armory in Brooklyn, according to the November issue of the Amateur Athlete, monthly publication of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. The Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet will close the eastern program on March 4 and will be held at the 258th Field Artillery Armory.

Three important meets will be held in Madison Square Garden. They are the Millrose A. A. tests Feb. 4, the New York Athletic Club meet on Feb. 18, and the A. A. U. championships Feb. 25. Although March 4 closes the season here in the East, meets will be held in Chicago on March 16 and in Cleveland, Ohio, March 25.

The Metropolitan A. A. U. championship meet is not included on the schedule, but it is generally held some time in the middle of February. Neither the date nor the site has been chosen as yet. The German-American A. C. meet and the New York Curb Exchange A. A. games are newcomers to the schedule, which follows:

Jan. 7—Columbus Council, K. of C., at 106th Infantry Armory; 21—Jefferson Club at 245th Coast Defense Armory; 25—Newark A. C. at Newark Armory; 28—Boston K. of C. meet at Boston Garden; 28—German-American A. C., at 102nd Engineers Armory.

Feb. 4—Millrose A. A., at Madison Square Garden; 6—Seton Hall at Newark Armory; 11—Boston A. A., at Boston Arena; 18—New York A. C., at Madison Square Garden; 21—New York Curb Exchange A. A., at 106th Infantry Armory; 25—A. A. U. of the United States championships at Madison Square Garden; 25—Harvard-Dartmouth-Cornell meet at Boston Garden.

March 4—Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet at 258th Field Artillery Armory.

SCOVILLE TAKES BILLIARDS LEAD

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS ELIMINATION

(Eastern Division)

Player and Home	Won	Lost	P.C.
Frank S. Scoville, Buffalo	4	1	.800
Kinrey Matsuyama, Japan	4	2	.667
William Greenwood, N. Y.	4	2	.667
Jose Chamaco, Cuba	3	2	.600
James Beecher, Buffalo	0	3	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Frank S. Scoville of Buffalo took the lead alone in the eastern elimination three-cushion billiards championship yesterday, when he defeated Jose Chamaco of Cuba in their match in the evening at Doyle's Academy, 50 to 57, in 58 innings. The winner made a high run of 8, while the best for Chamaco was 4. The winner's standing is four victories and one defeat.

Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan and William Greenwood, New York, are now tied for second place with four victories and two defeats each, as they won the two afternoon matches from James Beecher of Buffalo, who has now finished his matches without a single victory. Greenwood won by a score of 50 to 33, in 65 innings, with a run of 6 to 5 for Beecher, and the Japanese won at 50 to 34, in 58 innings, with similar runs for each.

Chamaco dropped back to fourth place, with a score of 3 to 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE WILL OPEN NOV. 24

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12 (AP)—William F. Grant, president of the American Hockey League, announced yesterday the league season will open Nov. 24 with Kansas City playing at St. Louis and Duluth at St. Paul.

Grant said that in case the Tulsa (Okla.) club decides to continue in the league this season he will give the Oilers ample time to practice and arrange a schedule so they can get into action early next month.

Bert McLeod, defense man and captain of the Kansas City Pla-Mors, arrived last night to bring the squad roster to 11.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI CUTS CAPITAL

PARIS, Nov. 11—Isotta Fraschini, Italian auto company, reduced its capital to 9,000,000 lire from 90,000,000 and par to 20 lire from 200. Directors have been authorized to increase capital to 39,000,000 lire at a suitable time. Company reports losses of 81,000,000 lire last year.

BOUCHER TO FACE TORONTO

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 12 (AP)—Frank Boucher, star playmaker, last night left for Toronto to join the New York Rangers, who oppose the Leafs tonight. Boucher was forced to miss the Blue Shirt-Maroon game at Montreal Thursday.

REGINA WINS AT RUGBY

CALGARY, Alta., Nov. 12 (By Canadian Press)—Regina's Roughriders defeated the Calgary Altomahs, 30 to 2, yesterday, to win their seventh straight Western Canada senior Rugby title.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL

6 TUES. AFT. CONCERTS NOV. 22, JAN. 3, FEB. 7, MAR. 7, MAR. 28, APR. 18

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Dr. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

This series will include the following great composers, exemplifying the evolution of symphonic music:

Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Berlioz, Wagner, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Strauss, Debussy and Stravinsky.

Season Tickets $6, $9, $12, $15 (No Tax)

SUN. AFT., NOV. 27, at 3:30

THE NEW ENGLISH SINGERS

Dr. Bruce Hopper

Dept. of Gov't., Harvard University

SUNDAY, NOV. 13, 3.15 P. M.

Old South Meeting House (Milk and Washington Streets)

"WORLD POLITICS 1932-33"

Concert by The Myrtle Jordan Trio

Doors at 2:45 Questions FREE

BOSTON MORNING MUSICALES

Hotel Statler Ballroom

LUCREZIA BORI

NOVEMBER 16

Kreisler, Giannini, Schlusnus Iturbi, Rethberg

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Seats by Subscription Only
No Single Concert Tickets
Tickets Boston School of Occupational Therapy KEN more 2833

COLONIAL — $2 Mat. Today Tonight at 8:15 LAST 2 TIMES—2:15, 8:15

CYRANO de BERGERAC

The GREATEST SINGING CAST EVER ASSEMBLED

George Houston, Gladys Baxter, Allan Jones, George Hassell, Tessa Deane, Nick Long, Jr., Male Chorus of 100

Nights, 50c to $3.00; Wed. Mats., 50c to $1.50; Sat. Mats., 50c to $2.00 PLUS 10% TAX

PLYMOUTH NEXT MON. SEATS NOW

ALEXANDER McKAIG presents

ERNEST TRUEX in Whistling in the Dark

Staged by FRANK CRAVEN

Evs. 50c to $2.50, Th. and Sat. Mts. 50c to $2

SAN CARLO OPERA

2 Weeks—Boston Opera House

Mat. Today, 2:30—Martha; Mmes. Paggi, Schaiker, Messrs. Barsotti, Valle.
Tonight, 8:15—Carmen; Mmes. DeMette, Fox, Schalker, Messrs. Onofrei, Thomas, Sjovik, Ballet.
Next Week, Mon., Boheme; Tues., Rigoletto; Wed. Mat., Tales Hoffman; Wed. Eve., Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci; Thu., Forza del Destino; Fri., Lohengrin; Sat. Mat., Romeo and Juliet; Sat. Eve., Trovatore. Prices 55c to $3.30. Mats., Pop. Prices 55c to $2.20.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces

JORDAN HALL

Sat. Aft., Nov. 19, at 3 NIKOLAI ORLOFF

In Aid of Unemployed Musicians' Fund

RUSSIAN PIANIST (Mason & Hamlin)

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

MUSICIANS' SYMPHONY OF TUES., NOV. 15, at 8:30 Metropolitan Opera House Conductor—CHARLES LAUTRUP 200

Von Weber — Brahms — Wagner

Soloist—JOSEF LHEVINNE

Concerto B flat minor.... TSCHAIKOWSKY

Popular Prices 25c-$2
Proceeds Unemployed Musicians

MEN AND WOMEN WHO LIKE TO SING and want to advance in their ability to read music fluently are invited to join

THE WEEKLY CHORAL MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE'S CHORUS OF NEW YORK

L. Camilieri, Conductor

Every Monday and Thursday evening at the High School of Commerce, 155 West 65th Street and every Tuesday evening at the "Y" Central Branch, 610 Lexington Avenue (corner 53rd St.). All meetings begin at eight o'clock. Voice trials at 7:30.

CIVIC REPERTORY 14 St. and 6 Av. WA. 9-7450

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EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director

OPENS Monday Eve. Nov. 14th "DEAR JANE"

Tuesday Evening.....“CAMILLE”

Seat 4 wks. adv. Box Off. and Town Hall, 113 W. 43.

SPORTS

BRITISH

THE OTHER SPORTS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A CASUAL visitor to Britain who relies upon his newspaper for information concerning the sporting life of the natives during the winter is likely to carry away a wrong or, at any rate, an imperfect impression. For a study of the headlines may easily convince him that the sole preoccupations of the general public are Association and Rugby football, with the accent strongly on the former. This is about half the truth, since it takes no account of other winter sports, whose devotees collectively outnumber those of the football field.

Field hockey, for example. There are no, or very few, front-page "splashes" or streamer headlines in the national dailies for this sport, but the fact remains that at least as many people play hockey as play soccer. The difference is that many, many fewer people watch it. International hockey matches and the Oxford-Cambridge clash—a fast and specially vigorous display, as a rule—draw biggish crowds of players and past players; but the entertainment-seeking "fans" go next door to see football. Spectators seem to be almost as inevitable as goal posts in a soccer game, and there is a special sort of following for each grade of play. In some cases it is a hydra-headed monster in a towering grand stand; in others it is seven youths, a nursemaid and a stray dog in a public park. Hockey is essentially a game for players, and the governors of it pride themselves upon this state of affairs. They declare that it is completely free from even the faintest suspicion of professionalism, and they are likely to be right in their contention just as long as the public goes to see something else. It is the crowd which develops the financial side of sport and turns amateur players into box-office attractions, whether they like it or not. A high percentage of the hockey players in Britain are girls and women. Their side of the game is soundly administered and their enthusiasm is unbounded.

Next to hockey players, the largest body of winter sportsmen are probably the cross-country runners. Theirs, indeed, is a democratic pastime. Harriers may be laughed at, but they should worry. There is something about cross-country running that hits you where you live. Maybe it is the honest comradeship of the club, or the grim pleasure of proving that one need not look like a runner to be one. The packs go out every Saturday afternoon—fast packs, slow packs and medium packs. The first named are for the scorchers whose vision carries as far as big silver cups and little plush-lined boxes with medals in them; the second are for the people built for comfort rather than speed, for those whose scorching days are now but a glowing memory. The medium pack is rather to be avoided (one recalls), for it always seems to travel too slow for fast men and definitely too fast for the slow. One big advantage that cross-country running has over the team games is that it may be indulged in more individualistically by a city worker, since he can start and finish when he likes, so long as he knows the country over which he is running. This form of recreation has become very popular, too, with the fair sex, and the illustrated newspapers show the ladies determinedly surmounting stiles or clambering out of brooks.

Lacrosse, which is so enormously popular in Canada, has a very small following in Britain. True, there are a national club championship and divisional contests, but, for some reason that it is hard to discover, the public does not catch on. Even at the Oxford and Cambridge match, with varsity honor at stake, so to say, the bulk of spectators (unversed in the finer points of the game) treats the proceedings rather as light entertainment, proffering facetious advice and making mock protests whenever a player impedes the smooth swing of somebody else's crosse. Lacrosse, known in the New World as a testing game for the huskiest "he men," is best known in Britain as a game for girls' schools. In this it resembles basketball, which, indeed, is hardly played anywhere else, excepting as a game for a gymnastics class in an interval between deep-breathing exercises and running round the hall on the toes. A basketball player, dressed as American athletes dress for their far sterner version of the game, would be mistaken here for a piano remover.

And now, almost at the end of our available space, we have touched only upon the fringe of the pastimes which seldom rise to the headlines. Britishers do a host of other things between one cricket season and another. They play golf and lawn tennis and they row—they do these summery things comparatively gently, as if to pay respect to the traces of what used to be the "close season"—and they fence, box, wrestle, skate, play hockey on ice, and indulge freely in badminton (one of the fastest of games), racquets, squash racquets, and real tennis. Badminton is "booming" just now, but one seems to detect a diminution in the zeal for ice sport. Two of London's rinks have closed down, and attendances at certain of the others are unimpressive.

Indoors, the games with the greatest followings are billiards and table tennis. Pairing the names of these two diversions is enough to make an earnest cueman cut the cloth, but we must go with the times. And ping-pong is most certainly "the" table game of 1933. Men, women and children are hard at it—in clubs and in their homes, on "regulation" tables and on hereditary oddments. Many of them get into the space between Father's armchair and bookcase—but very, very few get into the headlines.

F. A. Sieverman Defeats Ardrey

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Favorites continued to advance yesterday on the second day of the annual fall scratch tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association at the New York Athletic Club, with several of the seeded stars gaining their victories without playing as the result of the defaults of their opponents. Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, and Frank R. Hanson of the Columbia University Club were winners by default among the seeded players, while R. Mason Kirkland, Fraternity Club, and Bernard M. Shanley, Essex Club of Newark, were others.

Frank A. Sieverman 3d, following in the footsteps of his father, made his début in high-class play, and though fresh from a football game on his school team, defeated J. H. Ardrey of Yale Club, 15—12, 15—8.

There will be no play over the week-end, due to the desire of many of the participants to see football games. The first and second rounds will be completed on Monday. The summary:

FALL SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside T. C., defeated J. H. Ardrey, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—8.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, defeated W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, 18—14, 15—5.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated S. L. Samuels, City A. C., 15—5, 15—12.

Second Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., won from R. L. Ardrey, Yale Club, by default.

W. J. Hall, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Walter Oertly, N. Y. A. C., 15—6, 15—8.

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., 15—7, 15—3.

B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, won from F. C. Hart, Cresent A.-H. C., by default.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—9.

L. A. Strasser, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—5.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., won from Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, by default.

R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity S. T. C., won from Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale Club, by default.

PITTSBURGH VS. NAVY IN 1933

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 12 (AP)—With the exception of two dates, the University of Pittsburgh's 1933 football schedule is complete. The United States Naval Academy and Minnesota are two newcomers on the Panther schedule, which follows: Sept. 30—open; Oct. 7—West Virginia at Morgantown; 14—Naval Academy at Pittsburgh; 21—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 28—Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind. Nov. 4—Open; 11—Duquesne at Pittsburgh; 18—Nebraska at Pittsburgh; 30—Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.

N. S. W. TEAM SCORES 440 RUNS

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 12 (By Canadian Press)—The New South Wales cricket team displayed vigorous hitting in its innings yesterday against Queensland for the Sheffield Shield and had compiled 440 runs for four wickets when play closed. McCabe and Bill made a fine two-wicket stand, with the former getting 91 and the latter 80. Kippax, the strong test team batsman, was brilliant with 179 unfinished.

WILCOX JOINS MAROONS

MONTREAL, Nov. 12 (AP)—Archie Wilcox, holdout defenseman of the Montreal Maroons, yesterday signed a contract and immediately jumped into his pads and went out for a practice session with the Gerard skaters. He is expected to bolster a defense which was spotty against the New York Rangers Thursday night.

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY AGAIN UNDER WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 12—Professional ice hockey is under way here for its eighth successive season. A schedule for a three-team league of 36 games has been arranged with Hollywood, Oakland and San Francisco the competing clubs. The league opened Nov. 10.

Because a six-day bicycle race, to be followed by a 5000-mile motorcycle race will occupy the Winter Garden rink for 60 days, the Los Angeles hockey team will not enter the league competition this season. The homes of the three teams competing have all been renovated and redecorated and practice games have been under way for some time.

Hollywood will be handled by Bill Vaughan as manager. He has a new goalie, Cliff King, from Winnipeg; Berge Irving, Frank Burke and "Dutch" Singer, from St. Louis last year, as defenseman, and Guy Pool, recently released by the Boston Cubs, McCualg from the Hollywood team last year, Earl Willey and "Buster" Smith as forwards.

Lloyd Cook will be at the helm in San Francisco. He has Earl Robertson of Victoria in the nets; Jake "Chick" Bond, "Lefty" McDonald and Seylor at defense. The forwards will be selected from the following: "Buster" Huffman, Ralph Ellis, Eddie Vokes, Ross Miller and three amateurs from Vancouver.

Jack Walker, who led Hollywood to a championship last year, is manager of the Oakland squad. Bert White is defending the Oakland nets, with Walker, Phil Stevens, George Bond and Hub Dafoe completing the defense. Dunn, Dyck and Blythe of Hollywood last year are trying for forward positions along with Horne, Harper, Collins and Fennell of the Sheiks last season.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
London	1	0	0	3	1	2
Windsor	0	1	0	4	4	1
Cleveland	0	1	0	4	4	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	1	1	3	0

RESULTS NOV. 11

Windsor 4, Cleveland 4, overtime.
London 3, Detroit 1.

INDIANS TIE WINDSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 12—Cleveland Indians, tail-end club of the International Hockey League last winter, held Windsor Bulldogs to a 4-to-4 overtime tie in the first game of the 1932-33 season here last night. Frank Daly scored twice for the visitors, King Williams and Bernard Brophy one goal apiece. Edward Ouellette got two Windsor goals. Earl Roche one and Roger Cormier one. Earl Roche saved the Bulldogs from a surprise defeat with a goal in the last 44 seconds of the third period to tie the score at 4 to 4.

LONDON DEFEATS DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ONT., Nov. 12—Detroit Olympics, with only three members of last year's team back again, lost a 3-to-1 game to London Tecumsehs in the first International League game of the season here last night. Hicks, Pettinger and Carrigan scored for London. Tony Prelesnik scored for Olympics late in the last 10 seconds of the third period to save his mates from a shutout.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Harvard 5, M. I. T. 0.

ENGLISH HOPE FOR VICTORY

Showing of Cricket Team 'Down Under' Brightens Prospects in Tests

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 12—Definite anticipation of victory in the forthcoming test cricket matches has crystallized here since England's smashing win over South Australia at Adelaide this week. This was the Marylebone Cricket Club's first victory of the present tour "down under" and it revealed that the visitors are decidedly superior to the opposition in all departments of play. The batsmen made light—very light, indeed—of C. V. Grimmett, Australia's best bowler, and piled up a huge total of 634 runs for nine wickets declared. Of this number Herbert Sutcliffe, England's finest professional batsman, contributed 154, Maurice Leyland, another Yorkshireman (he opens England's innings with Sutcliffe, now famous Surrey star since J. B. Hobbs retired from international cricket), was responsible for 127, Douglas Jardine, captain of the side, hit 108 not out, and Harold Larwood, renowned as a "demon" bowler, played a whirlwind innings for 81.

It was illustrative of cricket's ups and downs that the Nawab of Pataudi, steel-wristed Indian who had scored freely in previous games, was dismissed for that all round figure commonly referred to by cricketers as "a duck's egg."

Larwood came to the wicket after the Australian bowling had been subjugated and he treated the wily deliveries of the veteran Grimmett with extreme disrespect, clouting the ball over the boundary line in all directions. One of his straight drives is described as the biggest hit ever seen on the Adelaide ground. He and Jardine made a record eighth-wicket stand of 106, which improves by four upon the previous such partnership for an English team against South Australia. Jardine was also concerned in a history-making partnership for the seventh wicket when he and R. E. S. Wyatt put on 135, which is 32 in excess of the existing record.

Grimmett, regarded as one of the greatest menaces to England in test matches, took four wickets, but he had as many as 176 runs scored off his bowling. The English bowlers then dealt faithfully with the South Australian batsmen. The home sides' first innings terminated for 290 and the second for 216, leaving the tourists victorious by an innings and 128. This trend of events was largely due to the clever left-handed bowling of Hedley Verity, who captured three wickets for 45 runs in the first innings and five for 42 in the second. W. E. Bowes, yet another Yorkshireman, lent Verity valuable support.

The only Australian to enter three figures was Victor Richardson with 134 in the first knock. The way this game worked out was rather a shock to Australian cricket lovers—that is to say every man, woman and child in the Dominion—but consolation was forthcoming simultaneously from Sydney, where Don Bradman, greatest scoring force in present-day cricket, and W. H. Ponsford, former holder of the world's individual record for high scoring, both hit double centuries. Bradman made 238 in 200 minutes and Ponsford hit exactly 200 in 375 minutes. This was in a match between Victoria and New South Wales, the latter, with Bradman's help, winning by nine wickets. It was the second match this season in the annual competition for the Sheffield Shield.

Australia's scoring power seems as great as ever and England's appears beyond dispute so it may well be that the first of the test matches, commencing Dec. 2, will take a week or more to decide.

U. S. TENNIS TEAM WINS 'DOWN UNDER'

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 12 (AP)—The touring United States tennis team today won two of the last three matches against New South Wales to take the three-day series 7 matches to 4. The final match between H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill of the United States squad and Roy Dunlop and John C. (Jack) Crawford was halted by darkness with the score 9—9 and will not be played off.

Vines, showing the fine form which brought him the United States and Wimbledon titles, defeated Crawford, Australia's ace, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, veteran United States Davis Cup pair, won from Vivian McGrath and James Willard 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. Allison, however, lost to McGrath in singles 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

M. C. C. SCORES 362 FOR SEVEN

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Marylebone Cricket Club gave a great exhibition of batting today after losing two wickets to Victoria for only 41 runs yesterday and had put on 362 for seven at the close of the day's play. Victoria scored 231 in its first innings yesterday. The veteran British batsman, W. R. Hammond, was in fine form and knocked up 169 not out in three and a half hours. R. E. S. Wyatt put on 74 before he fell. Although the skies were overcast, a crowd of 33,500 turned out to watch the play on a good pitch.

FITZPATRICK IS DEFEATED

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12 (AP)—John Fitzpatrick, of Seattle, dropped in from among the undefeated players in the western sectional three-cushion billiard championship here as he lost two games. Welker Cochran, Los Angeles, former national champion, Jay Bozeman, Vallejo, and Charles Jordan, Hollywood, remain undefeated. The results: Jordan defeated Fitzpatrick, 50 to 42, in 56 innings. Gus Copulos, Eugene, Ore., defeated Joe Hall, San Francisco, 50 to 33, in 62 innings. Bozeman defeated Fitzpatrick, 50 to 41, in 51 innings, and Hall defeated Cliff Jones, Los Angeles, 50 to 42, in 66 innings.

MERCER WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 12 (AP)—Mercer's Bruins became Dixie Conference champions yesterday when they trampled the defending Chattanooga Moccasins, 25 to 0. Led by Ernie Zinkosky and Pinky Walden, halfbacks, Mercer threatened throughout, except for a brief time in the first period when Chattanooga lost the ball on downs on the 1-yard line.

CHICAGO ELECTRIC OUTPUT

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—Electricity output for Chicago district the week ended Nov. 5 was 92,997,000 kwh., compared with 99,976,000 the like week last year, a decrease of 7 per cent. In the week ended Oct. 29 output was 94,317,000 kwh., off 8.6 per cent from last year.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Lehigh 25, Lafayette 30.
New York 23, C. C. N. Y. 32.

Church Peace Program Offers Bulwarks for Pact of Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

questions now confronting the world, and the restoration of normal conditions of trade and finance, rest not upuon governments, but upon the people, upon the business men, the industrialists and the bankers of the several nations," he said.

The Pact of Paris was acclaimed by Mr. Strawn as "an achievement most welcome to all the signatory nations and to the world generally. It was a gentlemen's agreement of the highest order. No machinery was erected to compel its observance, because it is never necessary to enforce gentlemen's agreements. The parties signatory thereto regard their commitments as obligations of honor, rather than as business contracts out of which disputes sometimes arise.

"The pact pledged some 60 nations to the renunciation of war as a national policy. It expressly stipulated that the settlement of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or origin shall never be sought except by pacific means. This pact, if observed by all of the signatory governments, would put an end to international war."

Germany's Aims Defined

Germany desires peace, not war. This was the gist of a remarkable candid address by Dr. Julius Curtius, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Reich, at last night's session.

The former German Foreign Minister analyzed the economic and political conditions that have prevailed throughout Europe and the world since the World War and affirmed that permanent peace could not and would not be attained until Germany was freed from the state of vassalage imposed upon that nation by the Treaty of Versailles. The question of war guilt, of reparations and of disarmament bulked large in Dr. Curtius's address.

"We resent," the speaker said, "the thesis of Germany's sole war guilt as a discrimination which has to be eliminated from the annals of world history. We laid down our arms after having used them in obedience to the deadly laws of war, and to the same extent they were used by others who were under those same laws. None of us should blame the other."

Hopeful of Disarmament

Dr. Curtius expressed himself as being hopeful of the prospects for disarmament. He reviewed the circumstances that led up to the recent withdrawal of Germany from the World Disarmament Conference, following this with a brief analysis of the new French program for the reduction of arms. In this connection he said, in part:

"The onward path of political cooperation is still blocked by the disarmament question. A clear profession of a unified wish for real disarmament has not yet been made, much less has such a real disarmament actually been inaugurated. Germany's unrenounceable claim for equal treatment has not yet been acknowledged in principle by those against whom it is primarily directed. Nevertheless an alleviation of the crisis of the Disarmament Conference is to be felt. The people will not rest until the necessity of safeguarding peace by disarmament will have been definitely acknowledged, and until such acknowledgment has yielded practical results."

Speaking specifically of the new French program re[illegible]ng armaments Dr. Curtius said: The greater part of the new proposal of the French Government cannot be appreciated in its full importance over here. Yet I am under the impression—and I state it frankly—that these proposals mean a progress toward understanding, and that it is no longer hopeless to bring Germany back to the negotiations of the Disarmament Conference."

New Start at Lausanne

Turning to the reparations question, Dr. Curtius expressed the opinion that the indemnities levied against Germany at the end of the war would never be paid. He hailed the agreements arrived at during the summer at the Lausanne Conference. "In Lausanne," he said, "a new start was made. The specter of reparations has been laid. I do not want in any way to neglect light-heartedly contractual obligations, but I also realize the force of facts.

"The Young plan is out of force. Germany did not tear it up; it has become obsolete by economic developments. Germany is hopeful that it will receive the necessary trade relief to meet its obligations for the payment of interest and amortization of its private debts by means of its surplus from exports over imports. But no trade relief and no export surplus will ever again bring about new political payments that mean new payment of reparations."

Dr. Curtius concluded his remarks by picturing a new Germany, a Germany confident and hopeful of the future, a Germany devoted to the arts of peace. "Hesitantly and inch by inch—but nevertheless visibly," he said, "Europe is emerging from its paralyzed state, and feeling its way out toward new cooperation. Germany certainly will be in the first rank of such reconstructive endeavors. The German people are longing for a true order of peace not less ardently than any other people, and will consider it a privilege to help build a better future for the whole world."

Strategy of Drys Needing Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

eliminate federal control. Federal control covers "intoxicating" not "nonintoxicating" beverages. Dry officials under Colonel Woodcock, or his successor, could not interfere. Beer saloons could, and would be opened in the big cities. Dry states could not have the protection of the Federal Government, and would be worse off in some respects than before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed.

Borah Means to Fight

It is against all these difficulties and incongruities that Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, dry leader, is preparing to fight in the forthcoming short session, even to the extent, it is said, of filibustering, if necessary.

The other side of the picture is the undoubted drive in Congress of the wet forces. That they will have a majority in the seventy-third session to modify the Volstead Act there can be little doubt. Senator Borah's fight can at best do little more than delay matters. Nor can drys hope for a presidential veto to dam the wet tide. Mr. Roosevelt is publicly on record for the immediate revision of the Volstead Act.

The matter then, as it is seen in dispassionate political circles here, is how the prospective change will come about. There seems no longer doubt that a change is imminent. Even Mr. Hoover now favors dry act revision—he departs from Mr. Roosevelt only on the question of method.

The strategic position of the drys is that they can almost certainly exercise a legislative veto over any constitutional proposal which they oppose. If they are not able to muster the requisite one-third minority in either of the two houses, then they can get one more than the one-quarter of the 48 states, which is all that is required to block an amendment. Thirteen states can stop any proposal.

Wets in Saddle

The strategic position of the wets is that they can push through the Volstead Act modification if they desire. The dangers of this act have been pointed out. It would complicate legitimate enforcement and be a blow at the validity and strength of the Constitution. Whatever the legal rights of the situation, no doubt a great many people would feel such a step to be a form of "legalized" nullification, of a type unique in a century and a half of American constitutional government. But it is generally agreed here that the change will go through, unless some other compromise plan is brought forward.

That raises the final question in the matter. The drys are confronted by a difficult choice. They can either make a last-ditch, uncompromising fight against all change in the Eighteenth Amendment or submit to some form of revision. If they should choose the first course it is believed they could block a constitutional change, but at the same time almost certainly prepare the way for a return of unregulated beer sales, and unofficial nullification.

If they take the latter course, it is declared, the prospect is that a revision of the Constitution can be secured, along lines sketched by President Hoover, in which proper federal regulation and control can be set up and adequate safeguards imposed against the return of the saloon.

It is this choice which the election just concluded seems to have thrust squarely on the drys of the country. Their attitude will more than anything else control the reform which revised temperance legislation takes in the next generation.

College Football Results

Aberdeen Northern N. 6, Minot T. 0.
Alabama Teachers 7, Morris Brown 7.
Arizona S. T. 15, Texas Mines 14.
Arizona 13, New Mexico 6.
Baker 19, William Jewell 7.
Bluefield 12, A. and T. College 0.
Boston College 20, Western Maryland 20.
California T. 9, Occidental 6.
Capital 7, Marietta 7.
Carbondale 0, Cape Girardeau 0.
Catawba 14, Wofford 0.
Central T. 18, Northeast T. 0.
Chadron T. 6, Kearney T. 0.
Colby 7, Bates 0.
Colorado T. 0, Wyoming 0.
College of Pacific 20, Sacramento 12.
Conway 3, Magnolia Aggies 0.
Creighton 9, Grinnell 6.
Cortland S. T. 19, Oswego T. 6.
Coiner 20, Doane 7.
Davis and Elkins 19, St. Thomas 6.
Decatur 38, Robert E. Lee 0.
Delaware 7, Penn M. C. 6
Denton T. 27, East Texas T. 6.
Duluth T. 13, Bemidji T. 9.
Duquesne 34, S. D. State 12.
Eastern Kentucky 19, Morehead T. 0.
Eastern Oregon N. 12, Lewiston N. 0.
Edmond 18, Tahlequah 0.
Ellensburg N. 26, Bellingham N. 0.
Ellendale Normal 13, Valley City T. 6.
Elon 19, Apprentice School 12.
Emory and Henry 0, King 0.
Evansville 13, Oakland City 0.
Ft. Hays State 10, Southwestern 0.
Georgia 32, Clemson 18.
Geo. Washington 12, William & Mary 6.
Hastings 7, St. Benedicts 0.
Hays 10, Southwestern 0.
Henderson 14, Southeast T. 13.
High Point 13, Appalachian 6.
Hope 32, Detroit C. O. 0.
Howard Payne 13, Simmons 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 14, Illinois Normal 0.
Idaho (S. B.) 17, Montana Mines 7.
Iowa Wesleyan 21, Upper Iowa 7.
Jefferson 12, Oklahoma Aggies 6.
Johns Hopkins 7, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Kalamazoo 3, Alma 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 24, Rockhurst 0.
Lane 0, Tennessee State 0.
La Verne 25, Redlands 20.
Lenoir-Rhyne 25, Maryville 14.
Louisiana N. 31, Mississippi T. 6.
Lowell T. S. 34, Norwich 0.
Marietta 7, Capital 7.
Marshall 19, Salem 14.
Mercer 25, Chattanooga 0.
McMurry 13, Daniel Baker 0.
Midland 14, York 9.
Millsaps 19, Howard 0.
Mississippi State 6, Southwestern 0.
Missouri Central 21, Drury 0.
Missouri Valley 6, Missouri (B) 0.
Montana State T. 12, Carroll 7.
Monticello Aggies 13, Jonesboro Aggies 0.
Morristown 6, Kentucky State 6.
Newberry 12, Erskine 0.
Northeast T. 6, Northwest T. 0.
Olympic Club 13, Nevada 0.
Ottawa 18, McPherson 0.
Pacific 20, Sacramento Jr. 12.
Panhandle Aggies 26, Wayland Baptists 6.
Penn. 13, Central 3.
Peru T. 13, Nebraska Wesleyan 7.
Pittsburg T. 19, Emporia T. 13.
Presbyterian 27, Citadel 0.
Quantico Marines 7, Philadelphia A. L. 0.
Ripon 20, Northwestern C. 6.
River Falls T. 13, Eau Claire T. 6.
San Diego Marines 14, San Diego State 0.
San Marcos T. 6, Sam Houston T. 0.
Simpson 7, Omaha 6.
Southern Illinois T. 0, Southeast T. 0.
Southwest T. 29, Northwest T. 0.
Southwn. Louisiana 14, Louisiana C. 6.
Spearfish Normal 19, Dickinson T. 6.
Statesboro 31, Piedmont 12.
Stetson 7, Parris Island 0.
Stevens Point 6, Stout 0.
St. Edwards 12, Schreiner Institute 0.
St. Louis 20, Hask

NEW STANDARDS OF CULTURE IS SAVANTS' TOPIC

(Continued from Page 1)

new balance of the physical and the spiritual in human affairs.

"A discussion of this problem at New York University has been followed by consultation with representatives of other institutions. It has been agreed on all hands that a conference of universities for the consideration of questions such as these might clarify the views and purposes of our institutions of higher education and point the ways in which they may more fruitfully serve the coming age. The economic, governmental, moral and international aspects of university leadership will be separately considered."

Discuss Fundamentals

Growing out of this view of the relation of higher education to society, the program of the conference provides for four major sections dealing with the various problems to be considered. They are: The university today—its aims and province, the university and economic changes, the university and governmental changes and the university and spiritual values. Each section will convene twice. Formal addresses will be delivered in the first meeting of each section, with discussion reserved for the second sessions on each topic.

The conference will close with a dinner on Nov. 17, at which the topic of addresses will be "The University in This Changing World."

The conference, besides forming a part of the centennial celebration of New York University, is closely linked with the early history of the institution, since it will continue the forward-looking policies of a group of leaders who met here in 1830 to aid in formulating plans for that university, which opened the following year. Out of that meeting came the first great movement for the liberalizing of education and the promotion of useful knowledge. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and other universities sent distinguished representatives to that conference.

Dr. Brown will welcome the delegates at the opening session of the conference on Tuesday night; Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University; Dr. Lotus Delta Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, and Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, will deliver addresses.

Among the speakers at the other sessions will be Dr. Samuel Paul Capen, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo; Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, internationally-known financier; Prof. Edwin Francis Gay of Harvard; Sir James Arthur Salter, former director of the economic and finance section of the League of Nations; Dr. Harold Glenn Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution; Prof. Charles Edward Merriam of the University of Chicago; Mr. William Tudor Gardiner, Governor of Maine; Mr. Alfred Noyes, Prof. Arthur Norman Holcombe of Harvard; Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California; Prof. Wesley Clair Mitchell of Columbia University, and Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania.

The speakers at the dinner will be Mr. Walter Lippman, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

Among the delegates from abroad will be: Prof. Frank Longstaff Apperly of the University of Melbourne; Mr. José Miguel Bejarano, educational attaché of the National University of Mexico; Sir Arthur Currie, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University; Mr. Nathaniel Gist Gee, vice-president of Yenching University, Peiping; Mr. H. J. C. Grierson of the University of Edinburgh; Mr. Louis Gaston Labat of the University of Paris; Mr. Angel Guido, Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Santa Fe, Argentina; Mr. Ali Kemal, International College, Smyrna, and Mr. Israel Latif, Panjab University, Lahore. Germany, Austria, Hawaii, Smyrna, Palestine, Poland, Syria, Greece and Lithuania also will be represented among the delegates.

Hoover Cuts Stay; Gets Back to Work

(Continued from Page 1)

confirm the possibility of such a meeting.

The President has had many conferences this week in Palo Alto with California leaders. President Hoover, his associates here point out, has been in the thick of intense governmental and industrial activity with scarcely a respite since 1914, and far from wanting a rest, he is extremely anxious to continue active duties after he leaves the White House.

Many close to the President believe that he will form an industrial or engineering connection, and the most frequent probability expressed is the post of an organizer or "tsar" in the oil industry. While these forecasts are certainly premature, many believe that Mr. Hoover has some such function definitely in view and that his many conferences with Mr Mark L. Requa, a close California friend and oil man, and with Mr. Milton Esberg, another Californian associate, both of whom are returning east with the President on his special train, have been to prepare the way.

The President's special train is making record time on its run to Washington. Groups of loyal friends are turning out at the very brief pauses in chief cities. And at Palo Alto last night a throng of neighbors, university students and old friends turned out to give President and Mrs. Hoover a heart-warming sendoff.

Thanks All Friends

The full text of President Hoover's address today at Glendale follows:

I am glad of this opportunity to meet with you again as a group of loyal friends who take this means of expressing their continuing friendship. On my part, I welcome the opportunity to thank you for your comradeship in our battle together for the welfare of our country that has heartened me in many a difficult hour. And I wish to thank you even more warmly for your personal devotion, which touches me deeply and which I shall always treasure as the highest reward of public service.

The majority of the people have decided to intrust the Government to a new administration. The political campaign is over.

I asked for unity of national action in the constructive measures which have been initiated during the past three years for care of distress, to protect the nation from imminent dangers and to promote economic recovery.

If we are to continue the recovery, so evidently in progress during the past few months, by overcoming the many difficulties which still confront us, we must have continued unity in constructive action all along the economic front. I shall work for that unity during the remaining four months of this Administration. Furthermore, it is our duty after the fourth of March to cooperate with our opponents in every sound measure for the restoration of prosperity.

Indorses Two-Party System

I am making an early return to Washington in special concern that the measures and instrumentalities which we have in motion on an entirely nonpartisan basis shall continue to function vigorously and contribute their utmost. The functioning of our Government is dependent upon strong two-party organization. It is only through party organization that public questions can be properly considered and determined.

Republicans of the country should not be discouraged by defeat. Rather they should at once strengthen all forms of national, state, county and precinct organization for militant action. True to its great traditions, whether in the majority or the minority, the Republican Party should continue to give its constructive service to the country. It will return to power.

I desire to extend my sincere thanks to all our party workers and others who have given so freely of their time and effort in this campaign and in supporting the principles for which we stand, and for the many evidences I have received of devoted friendship. But the first consideration today of every American citizen is the continued recovery of the country—a consideration far above partisanship.

President's Messages Expected to Plead For Continuing of Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 — When President Hoover returns to his desk next Tuesday, one of the jobs awaiting him will be the preparing of two and perhaps three messages to be delivered to Congress three weeks hence.

Secretaries at the White House received orders from Mr. Hoover before he left Palo Alto to assemble certain material he will need in preparing his regular message dealing with the state of the Union and the annual budget message. In addition the President may decide to submit a separate message outlining his plans for drastic reorganization of the federal departments.

His annual message to Congress will embody reconstruction measures which seem to him important whichever political party is in power. In his various campaign addresses he outlined a number of pieces of legislation he would recommend to Congress at the short session. It is understood that he will ask that the price stabilization provision of the Agricultural Marketing Act, under which the Federal Farm Board acts, be repealed. Also, he is considering recommending additional legislation to strengthen the Land Bank System. Stepping outside of reconstruction legislation, he is expected to urge the Senate to ratify the United States-Canadian treaty, under which the long-talked-of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway would be built.

In his second message the day following the convening of Congress the President will present a budget for the operation of the Government in the fiscal year 1934, providing for expenditures of approximately $4,200,000,000. Appropriations for the present fiscal year amounted to $4,761,192,479. Early this fall the President issued orders to his Cabinet to cut their estimates for the next fiscal year by $500,000,00. He suggested that a large part of this reduction could be made in construction activities which were speeded up in the last two years to furnish employment.

The budget bureau completed its hearings Nov. 1 and is working on the task of apportioning among the departments the estimated receipts for next year. If the estimate submitted by the departments are not low enough they will be further curtailed by the director of the budget.

The President's reorganization proposals are closely related to the budget and may be submitted at the same time or may be the subject of a special message. At the close of last session, Congress asked the President to submit to the December session a definite plan for the reorganization of the administrative branches of the Government. The President set the budget bureau to work at the task of compiling such a program.

After three months of work carried on behind closed doors, the bureau will be ready to present to President Hoover on his return a plan which if approved by Congress will result in an enormous saving in the Government's running expenses. No hearings have been held by the bureau.

Certain consolidations can be achieved by executive orders, provided Congress within two months does not disapprove of them. These orders are being prepared and are scheduled to go to Congress with the reorganization plan.

There is little hope that the short session of Congress will put its approval on the President's plan. Reorganization has been a subject before Congress for 30 years and it is unlikely that the coming "lame-duck" session will bother much about it.

But the President's program will throw out a challenge to his successor, President-Elect Roosevelt. In his campaign talks, the Democratic candidate promised a horizoztal reduction of governmental expenditures of 25 per cent. The program on which the budget bureau is putting the final touches is estimated to bring about a 20 or 25 per cent reduction. Failure of the legislative body to act on it in the short session will pass the program on to the new President.

Statue Honors Maine Heroes At Gettysburg

GETTYSBURG, Penna., Nov. 12 (AP)—The valor of Gen. Oliver O. Howard and the Civil War troops of Maine was commemorated today with the dedication of a monument on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Governors Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania and William Tudor Gardiner of Maine, together with official delegations of both states, spoke at the ceremonies at which an equestrian statue of General Howard was unveiled.

Governor Pinchot recalled that the slogan, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," was as true "in the dark days of 1861" as it was in the election of last Tuesday.

"Maine's lot," he said, "was cast irrevocably with the nation, and as Maine went, so finally went the nation."

MELLONS GIVE TO FUND

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 12 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, American Ambassador to London, and his brother, Mr. Richard B. Mellon, president of the Mellon National Bank, have contributed $100,000 each to the Pittsburgh welfare fund, officials of the fund announced yesterday.

Tribal Superiorities Are Expressed Here

Left THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; right by Ewing Galloway

TOTEM POLES OF VANCOUVER INDIANS

Left—The "Twin Poles" and an Unusually Tall Pole to Be Seen at Alert Bay. Right—Chief William Shelton of Seattle, One of Few Remaining Totem Pole Carvers of Northwest.

Totem Poles of Vancouver Are Insignia of Tribal Rank

Their Erection by Kwakiutl Indians of Island Depends on Whether They Have Held a 'Potlatch' or Are the Owners of a 'Copper'

By TA-DE-WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALERT BAY, B. C.—On Cormorant Island, opposite the northeastern part of the Island of Vancouver, is the intriguing village of Alert Bay. Just one main street follows the shore for two miles, sometimes with houses flanking both sides, sometimes with open spaces affording a view of other islands and sea green water disturbed only by the fishermen's boats and occasional steamers that dock at this small town.

One is told that Indians and whites dwell at Alert Bay, but according to that classification the whites include Japanese and Chinese who live at the southern end of the island. The Kwakiutl Indians have full sway over the other end, and a large sign reading "Speed Limit, Four Miles an Hour" lets the stranger know when he reaches the Indian section of the village, and the 12 automobiles of which the island boasts must obey that sign; while at the "white" end of the same street automobiles are held in check by cows who sometimes step obligingly aside when an automobile "honks," at other times gaze disdainfully at the machine which must go at a cow's pace until the cows decide to give such a noisy vehicle the right of way.

Hung From Totem Poles

The first time the stranger wanders down to the Indian part of the village, the swaying clotheslines hung with a complete line of dry and drying goods stretched from totem pole to totem pole extend a cordial welcome like banners floating in the wind. Never say these Indians are dirty, for their every day is Monday and always it is a different wash.

To the uninitiated these totem poles with the carved whales and eagles and bears look strange, but they mean just as much to the Kwakiutls as the coat of arms to a dweller of the British Empire. When there is a totem pole before a house it means that the Indian within ranks high in his tribe and is influential. One time an Indian girl disliked being ordered about at school. She regarded herself as a princess since her parents had an unusually elaborate totem pole in front of their house. One day, however, she noticed a signet ring on her teacher's finger and asked her about it. The teacher explained that the crest on the ring was the insignia of her family just as the emblems on the totem pole were the insignia of the little girl's, that princesses all had crests, but were taught to obey those in authority over them. After that the Indian girl was a docile student.

A totem pole is as old as the tree from which it is carved. When, where and how the first one was erected is doubtful. When Capt. George Vancouver came to the coast of British Columbia in 1791 there were totem poles that must have been standing for at least 60 years, and in all probability those poles had replaced others. Sometimes the Indians carved their totems on insignia on the house posts inside, for within a community house belonging to an Indian and his relatives there were generally four intricately wrought house posts.

Early Totem Poles

The early totem poles had but a single animal perched aloft and that animal one with which the Indians were familiar in their daily life. It might be either a family or clan totem, for like the Scots the Kwakiutls are divided into clans. The animals most frequently carved by the Kwakiutls are the eagle, the beaver, the bear, the wolf and the frog, each signifying some characteristic. The bear for example stands for power; the eagle, determination; the wolf, courage. If a stranger from another tribe but of the bear clan sees a totem pole upon which is carved his clan emblem he is sure of a welcome from those within the house before which the pole is erected, as long as he chooses to stay.

With the Kwakiutls of Alert Bay there is an intricate social system connected with the erection of a totem pole. When a totem pole stands in front of a house it proclaims to those who can read to what clan the Indian within belongs with perhaps an added coat of arms for his wife's family, but more than that it announces the fact that before being permitted to erect that pole he has given a potlatch or is the owner of a "copper," a thin shield-shaped metal affair much prized by the Kwakiutls. One-third of these Indians have withdrawn from this potlatch and totem pole system and under the leadership of George Luther, the Indian school teacher and Mrs. Stephen Cook, official interpreter of the tribe, are leading the ordinary life of their white neighbors on the island.

Mrs. Stephen Cook, the hereditary chieftainess of the Fort Rupert Band, for there are 20 other bands on the adjacent islands under the jurisdiction of the Alert Bay Agency, is a witty and intelligent Indian and to her is the writer indebted for the intimate account of this social system. Looking around her comfortably furnished living room, Mrs. Cook laughingly remarked:

"Now if I were still in the potlatch system I wouldn't have an article of furniture left and I have so many things the Indians would like that they wish I were back in the old life."

Preferred the Money

It was Mrs. Cook who arranged for the sale of the totem poles standing in Stanley Park, Vancouver, and why not, she said, since the Indians owned them and preferred the money to the totem poles. However, no more poles can be removed, is the official decree. There are enough left, though, to make Alert Bay attractive. The twin poles showing so prominently as one walks down the street picture the eagle and the bear; a very tall pole has carved on it the whale and the wolf, while there are plenty of less imposing ones in front of the Indians' houses. "But what do all these poles in the village signify?" remarked the visitor.

"In the first place," began Mrs. Cook, "totem means emblem, and before an Indian can show that emblem he must give a potlatch, or a big feast, if the pole is an elaborate one."

"Just what is a potlatch?" inquired the visitor.

"Well, there is the modest potlatch that may be given for $150, and then again a potlatch may cost the Indian who gives it $2000. When there is a potlatch the author of it invites the tribe to attend, displays the things to be given away, and the Indians receive gifts according to their rank. The Kwakiutl doesn't mind disposing of his possessions thus, because at the next potlatch he himself will receive valuable gifts, for it is an unbroken rule that one Indian must give to another more than he has received from him. At any rate," laughed Mrs. Cook, "it keeps the property in circulation, for suppose a man gives a phonograph set away, in the course of a few years he is liable to receive it back.

"If a Kwakiutl hasn't money enough to give a potlatch he borrows what he wishes from the Indians and pays back at the rate of 100 per cent; that is, if he has borrowed a dish of one Indian, he must give that Indian two dishes before the debt is canceled, and there is a public accountant who inherits the task, and he must keep a strict account of all property transfer and be able to tell just what articles and money are loaned and to whom. It is a wonderful system, but then, don't some go in debt today among the whites to give Christmas presents!"

Potlatch Events

"When is a potlatch given?" asked the guest while Mrs. Cook paused for breath.

"A potlatch is given at the birth of a child, when a girl reaches a marriageable age, when a man desires to have a son vote and take part in the councils of the tribe or when he wishes to erect another totem pole and display more crests, for with any act of distinction like the giving of a feast or potlatch he can assume another name and that means more emblems. Once gray blankets from the Hudson Bay Company used to represent a man's wealth. Such an Indian would spread the blankets on the ground and erect two potlatch poles at each end of the blankets to show the extent of his wealth and then he would give those blankets away at a potlach.

"One potlatch pole like that is still standing. You passed it when you came to see me. It is a pole with a grinning figure at the top. A Kwakiutl may not own an article of furniture after he has given a potlatch, but at least he can erect a totem pole thus publicly displaying his emblems, speak in council and he is happy with a grin like that on the potlatch figure."

Before the writer was able to think over all these remarkable facts, Mrs. Cook continued:

"Important as the potlatch and the totem poles are, there is something even more important and that is the 'copper.' My people first obtained that shield-shaped piece of metal from a tribe in the north long before the whites came to this section. There is a rib-shaped T in that shield which the Kwakiutls will tell you is the life of the 'copper.'

"When I was twenty-one years old an Indian brought me his 'copper' to care for while he was away and he had it wrapped in a blanket and that blanket was none too clean so I suggested that he take the blanket home and leave the 'copper' with me. But he was startled and told me the 'copper' must be kept warm. That just shows you how these Indians here regard that piece of metal. It is just like a $12,000 bond.

Borrow Anything

"With a 'copper' a man can give a potlatch, for he can borrow anything he wants when he owns a 'copper.' If no one else in the tribe owns a 'copper' he can become chief. The more 'coppers' a chief owns the more powerful he is among the other tribes, so the people always help the chief to get another 'copper,' for that will make the tribe more important along with the chief. A man will marry his daughter to anyone who will give him a 'copper.' A stranger coming into the tribe cannot buy a 'copper,' no matter how rich he is, until he has given feasts and one potlatch after another and even then he still may be regarded as an outsider.

"Even stranger than all this, if a chief breaks a piece of his 'copper,' never breaking into the T and gives that piece to another chief, it proves him the best man unless the chief who has received the piece gives the donor two pieces of his 'copper,' and perhaps that chief has none and can't do anything about it, so the tribe with the chief owning a 'copper' is declared the mightier one."

"Oh, it is a system that works right around in a circle," Mrs. Cook said, in conclusion. "A man may give everything he possesses for a 'copper,' then he can buy much and give a big feast as well as a potlatch, then erect a totem pole and declare himself chief. He may not have anything but the 'copper,' his debts, his authority as chief and his smile left, but being chief he will receive the lion's share at the next potlatch and soon his house will be refurnished and he will be casting his eye around for another 'copper' so as to give another potlatch and erect another totem pole, having by this time enough family crests to cover it from top to bottom."

DOG TEAM TO 'MUSH' FOR GRENFELL BAZAAR

The Grenfell Bazaar at the Copley-Plaza gets off to a sliding start Monday when a frisky team of huskies will traverse some of the principal streets between the State House and Copley Square Monday noon. To many bystanders it may seem like rushing the season, but sponsors of the two-day charity event know that to have a dog team mushing Boston's pavements is an appropriate way of attracting attention to the bazaar designed to aid the missionary work of Sir Wilfred Grenfell in Labrador.

Mayor Curley promises police escort for the team which Mrs. Milton Seeley of Wonalancet, N. H., will pilot down Beacon and Charles Streets to Park Square, Arlington Street, Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street to the Copley-Plaza. Governor Ely will give the team and the bazaar an appropriate send-off if his duties permit. Mr. George West of Chestnut Hill is quartering the dogs during the event.

LYTTON REPORT SAID TO NEED WORLD SUPPORT

Manchuria Termed World Issue With Roots in Peace Structure

Manchuria represents a world issue with its roots dug into the edifice of the peace structure, Dr. George H. Blakeslee, counselor to the American member of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry in the Far East, told the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Statler today. Interpretation of the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris and the Nine Power Treaty are involved in the Manchurian issue, he said.

Declaring the Lytton report to embody the most thorough investigation of a political issue ever undertaken, Dr. Blakeslee designated coöperation between Japan and China as the crux of the Lytton recommendations. He cited the existence of real interdependence between the two Far Eastern nations to illustrate the wisdom of cooperation to effect lasting solution of Oriental problems.

In the bright glare of public opinion at Geneva, he said, China and Japan may perceive the wisdom of the report and accept it as the open door to amity.

He reviewed the findings of the commission, pointing out that an autonomous Chinese régime was proposed for Manchuria, with provisions for foreign advisers, demilitarization, arbitration tribunals and protection of Japanese interests. He cited again the findings that the Japanese were not justified in their military movements following the night of Sept. 18, 1931, as well as on that night; that Manchukuo was set up by Japanese and is under their control; that the people of Manchuria do not support Manchukuo, but regard it as a government of Japan, and that the maintenance and recognition of Manchukuo by Japan is not compatible with the basic precepts of international treaties.

The Japanese study, according to him, what they deem to be Chinese "psychology" and declare their present policy in Manchukuo is destined for success. 'It's the Chinese way, they claim, to accept the result of force." Manchukuo then will present a peaceful and permanent solution of this Far Eastern problem.

Conceding success of the commission as a fact-finding body, Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, declared the report a complete failure in its effort to mediate between Japan and China. Its plan had been rejected by Japan in advance of its submission of the League, he said.

The question of subsequent action is, he continued, engendered in an acute form. The meeting will proceed to clear away legal technicalities, before proceeding to mobilize moral and more advanced sanctions inherent in the Covenant against recalcitrant disputants.

The real issue will revolve around the action of the United States, in his opinion. That nation has, he said, advanced through the Kellogg pact into real international coöperation. It cannot stand still, he said, but must go forward or retreat. It must advance, according to Professor Holcombe, and cooperate in clearing up the legal issues and then make the Kellogg pact association the instrument for effective cooperation in all the processes of pacification on the part of the powers who are members or nonmembers of the League.

Finding the essence of the Lytton report to be establishment of friendly relations between China and Japan, Mr. George E. Sokolosky, author of "The Tinder Box of Asia," declared the report should get world support, for it removes the danger of war and gives the disputants time to work out their own salvation.

He said he was opposed to League activities and those of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in the Manchurian struggle, for, according to him, they magnified and intensified what otherwise might have been a local issue.

On the other hand he approved the method of the commission. He said of the report:

As a method it is excellent, for it involves no irritating resolutions, no reckless speeches for home consumption, no political trickery.

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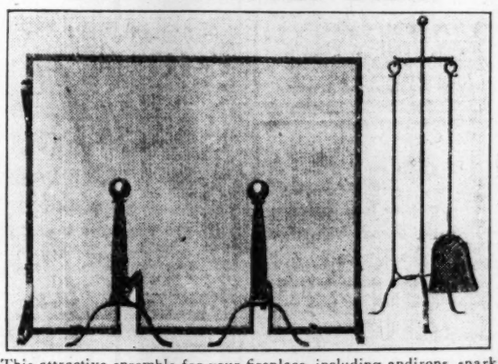

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EDUCATIONAL

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A SCHOOL for training probation officers has been established in New York City under the direction of the Court of General Sessions, the oldest court of the city.

The probation department of this court has for years been recognized as a model in the field of socialized justice, and the new training school is a part of a broad program looking for still greater efficiency. Intended primarily for the benefit of probation officers the Institute of Probation, as it is called, is receiving the encouragement of social agencies and workers in other fields of welfare are also attending. Lectures are given by eminent sociologists who are authorities of wide experience in dealing with social offenders. Of particular interest and aid are the sessions at which probation officers discuss the problems arising from everyday field experiences.

Since the beginning of the present century the plan of giving offenders the benefit of another chance has been in use. Each year an average of 3000 cases are sent to the probation department for investigation from the various branches of this court. About 1600 cases a year are put on probation. Of this number an average of 82 per cent make good.

College Men Compose Staff

A staff of 94 of whom 54 are officers and the remainder clerical workers comprise the working force. All officers are college graduates who have majored in sociology. Courses in sociology are offered by a number of colleges, but none, except the school connected with Notre Dame, provide training in probation work exclusively. The new institute, therefore, is unique in providing this post-graduate course for those already engaged in practical field work. Those who contemplate taking up probation work can also acquire practical training.

In the thought of the average person probation is sometimes confused with parole. The distinction lies in the fact that one on parole has served part of his sentence and on promise of good behavior is released, while the person on probation has been convicted but not sentenced and is released in the care of a probation officer to whom he must report at stated intervals. It is the duty of the officer to study the life and environment of the probationer in his charge and learn what influences led to his downfall. He must see that he gets a job, encourage in him right living habits, help him develop thrift and if his surroundings are not such as will prove helpful to try to place him in a different environment. If he has a family they also come in for a share of attention.

Judge Cornelius Collins is chairman of the committee which is responsible for the founding of the institute. The executive director is Irving Halpern, who is the chief probation officer of the court and for 22 years has been connected with this work in different capacities.

"We expect to find the institute of value in stimulating broader vision," Mr. Halpern said. "The enthusiasm with which a probation officer begins his work must be kept alive and not be allowed to degenerate into mere routine procedure. We indulge in no 'isms' but problems of everyday technique are practically presented and the best means of helping the youngster who has made a mistake are discussed.

"There can be no mass treatment, each case is an individual problem, to be worked out after fully considering all circumstances. Mere admonition is of no avail. The officer must, in effect, take the probationer by the hand, become his mentor, guide and friend. That this takes thought and wise planning is evident and no person untrained in the work could undertake it.

Majority Respond

"About 50 per cent of the persons arrested and brought before this court are less than 21 years of age," Mr. Halpern pointed out. "The majority of them are without proper environment, without training in ethical values and in many cases the offender has never had any regular occupation or trade. Such work as he may have done has been only odd jobs requiring no skill. Few masters of trades or those with any recognized vocation are brought into court. If these boys and young men who have committed misdemeanors are given another chance, made to become self-sustaining by being taught a trade or given employment the results show that the majority become respectable citizens.

"In seeking employment for the probationer we do not conceal the man's history from prospective employers. Even now we are able to place 75 per cent of those put in our charge. Some of the others are serving apprenticeships without pay.

"We also keep an oversight of the man's hours of recreation, encourage him to read, provide lists of books helpful to him in his trade or education, direct a program of athletic training. We enlist the aid of the pastors, priests and rabbis that the probationers may have the benefit of religious guidance. The lack of moral and spiritual instruction is responsible for much of the wrongdoing of those brought into court.

"In stimulating the probationer to new objectives we endeavor to utilize every possible manner of approach that will help to inculcate habits of industry, self-discipline and restraint.

"In founding this Institute of Probation for teaching the methods found most effective in dealing with offenders we are carrying out on a wider scale the principles of justice that a shoemaker of Boston put into practice. John Augustus, born in 1785, was the first to plead that young first offenders should be treated with leniency. The judges, at first scandalized, finally were led to release in the care of Augustus young boys brought up for their first offense. The results were so satisfactory that his work in time was recognized by the courts, and thus became the foundation for our present probation system."

Piano Homework

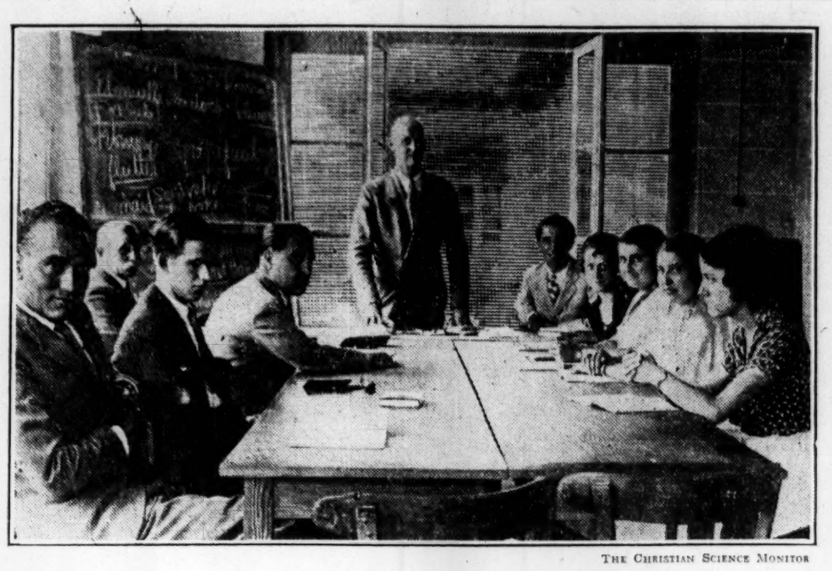
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MARKED improvement in home study has been realized by one piano teacher who substituted the word "homework" for the word "practice" in referring to the regular assignments. The word "practice" has been overworked, whereas every child accepts homework from the public school teacher as a matter of course. On a regular printed form, under the piano homework plan, the teacher sends home a list of the work to be done. If old assignments are repeated, a note is made of the special type of study required.

It is expecting too much to ask the very young child to do his piano homework without supervision. On the other hand, independent effort should be encouraged from the first. An audience seems quite essential to the young beginner, for he loves to share with someone every new discovery and achievement. One mother saves her mending for the practice period. Another mother works on a hooked rug in the same room where her little daughter studies. A third mother, who teaches in the public school, when she arrives home rests on the davenport while her active son who has had his after-school romp, plays the piano for her. It is possible for these mothers to make encouraging comments and necessary constructive criticism without becoming meddlesome or without discouraging the child from working out his own problems.

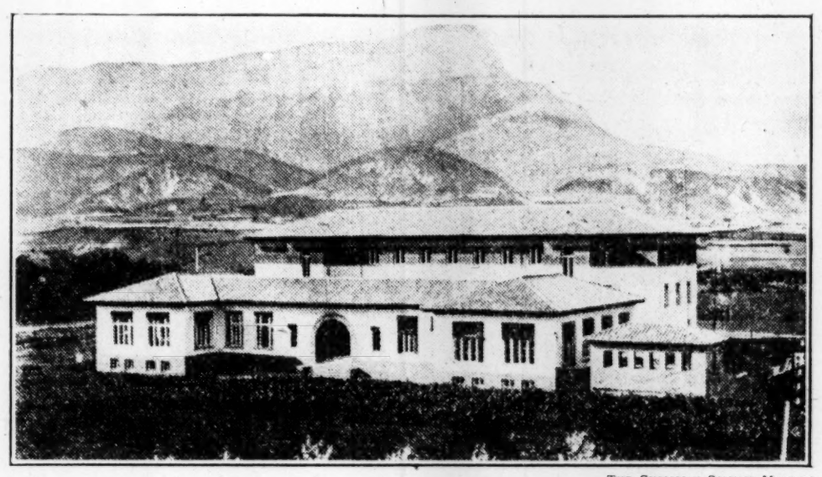
The earnest teacher, recognizing the importance of the mother's supervision of home study in music, writes assignments out as plainly as possible. Homework for the older student becomes more interesting when he is asked to do thoughtful work on one composition each day and not run in haphazard manner from one thing to another. He is asked to give special attention to weak points which the teacher has pointed out to him. The practice period for high school students, in addition to all their other activities and assignments, is necessarily limited. With careful planning on the part of mother, teacher and student more will be accomplished, however short the time, than if piano study is allowed to be a hit-and-miss sort of proposition tucked in at the sleepy end of the day. The mother knows how long a daily study period is possible, the teacher knows how much to assign for a period of that length, and the student has a different type of work to hold his attention each new day, instead of a tiresome round of exercises indifferently played. And, as one teacher expressed it, this method of study is far more agreeable to the ears of one's family and the neighbors.

D. C. G.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Class in English Held Under the Auspices of the University of Zaragoza at Its Summer Location in the Little Town of Jaca. The Textbook Was The Christian Science Monitor and the Teacher, Mr. Samuel N. Baker of The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Residencia de Estudiantes, or Summer School of the University of Zaragoza, Jaca, Spain.

Newspaper as Textbook in Spain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE dedication in Chicago of the International House for the use of foreign students makes it seem timely to give some publicity to a less well-known center in Spain whose mission is also that of stimulating international amity, namely, the Residencia de Estudiantes in Jaca. There summer courses under the auspices of the University of Zaragoza are offered during the months of July and August. In a most picturesque setting among the mountains of Upper Aragon, courses are given in Spanish art, literature and language. French and English come in for their share. Students from many of the neighboring European nations as well as a few from the United States seek out the special advantage of this school.

During the summer of 1932 for the first time an American College professor was invited to give a course in English, a course intended not only to teach the language but also to interpret the ideals and point of view of the sister republic with which since the discovery of the New World Spain has been strangely affiliated. The invitation to conduct the course was extended scarcely more than a month before the opening of the summer session. The nature of the course was left entirely to the visiting professor who, casting about for the broadest medium to present English, selected as a textbook The Christian Science Monitor. Happy in his selection and sure of finding his order for "textbooks" awaiting him upon his arrival, the professor set out joyfully on what he tacitly called his "mission," for, after all, is not interpreting to foreign friends the ideals of one's own land a real mission?

In Romantic Setting

The little town of Jaca, nestled high in the plateau of Alto Aragon, within a few miles of the French frontier and at the foot of the snow-capped Pyrenees, leaped suddenly into the world's spotlight in December, 1930, when the first attempt was made to establish the new Republic. The little park or paseo, where in the late afternoon the townsfolk and visiting students gather for a conversational stroll, bears the name of the gallant hero of that event of two years ago. Planted along the border of the promenade in variegated plants are the carefully clipped letters which spell PASEO DE FERMIN CALAN, a tribute of a republican town which is affectionately termed the "cradle of the Republic," and of the enthusiastic art of a republican gardener.

Near the Paseo at the edge of the town stands the Residencia, now five years old, and the last word in comfort, cleanliness, modernity. The Residencia was conceived by the present director, Don Domingo Miral, a professor in the University of Zaragoza. It was made possible through the active support of Primo de Rivera, who caught the director's intent for a center of international good will and study amid the delightful climatic and scenic charms of Aragon.

The Residencia, where courses are given only during the summer months, accommodates about 80 students and a dozen professors, several of whom are foreigners. The life there is informal and intimate, more like a family. At each table in the dining room there is at least one Spanish student or professor, and Spanish is, of course, the language spoken. The lovely gardens, the adjacent swimming pool and tennis courts bear witness to the increasing interest in the provision for sports in the student life of Spain.

Members of the Class

Courses are given during the morning hours from 9 to 1, leaving the remainder of the day free for individual excursions, study or games. One evening a week the townspeople provide music for dancing at the Casino, to which the students of the Residencia are invited as guests, and in this way many pleasant social contacts and acquaintances are established. If the staff of professors is varied, the enrollment of students is even more so. The students this summer came from England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Poland and a few from the United States. There is, naturally, a generous proportion of Spanish students.

In the class of English already referred to the enrollment was wholly Spanish and varied as to personnel. There was the local dentist of Jaca, a young man of charm and talent, who besides being somewhat of a linguist was an acomplished pianist. The wife of one of the Spanish professors was improving her mornings of leisure by taking English. She reproduced with a charming accent the "Sunny Hour" stories from the Monitor, which were greatly appreciated by all the class. A letter recently received from this student says: "Each day as I review the work covered in class last summer, I translate the "Thought for Today" into Spanish and then I repeat it in English as we used to do in class." The seed of interest planted is therefore bearing fruit—always a satisfaction to an instructor.

There was a doctor from Madrid, summering in Jaca who wanted his vacation to "count for something" and studied assiduously to "master" English; a teacher from a high school in Toledo who had to add the teaching of English to his courses in the fall. This student by dint of application and much Monitor reading made great progress during the two months. A youth, also summering in Jaca, who had been previously in the United States, wished to "brush up" on his English and was most enthusiastic about discovering an internationally minded newspaper like the Monitor. As a Catalan he was greatly interested in several editorials on the delicate Catalonian problem which appeared during the summer and pronounced them "very fair." There were about 15 regular members of this class and the Monitor furnished abundant and varied material for conversation and discussion, being the only textbook used for six of the eight weeks of the course. The instructor constantly found in this international newspaper new avenues of usefulness. A member of the English class at Jaca expressed a desire to receive from time to time articles of interest from the Monitor.

SAMUEL N. BAKER,
The Principia

Reducing School Budgets

Washington

The schools of the nation are bearing a significant share in the general reduction of public expenditures, according to a study made by the National Education Association, which describes the school budgets for 1932-33 in 80 per cent of the cities of more than 100,000 population. In these cities the cost of education for the present school year will be on the average 8.5 per cent less than it was last year. Cities of this class had already cut an average of 4 per cent from their 1930-31 budgets, making a total reduction of more than 12 per cent in the expense of maintaining the schools.

Much of this saving has been made from the salaries of teachers. Less than 15 per cent of these cities are now following the salary schedules of 1931-32. Great variation exists in the ability of the cities to maintain present standards. Eight per cent of them have found it necessary to cut school expenses 20 per cent or more. One city reports an increase of nearly 23 per cent in its expenditures for education, and a tenth of the cities have been able to raise their budgets from 1 to 5 per cent.

The school administrators reporting state that these cuts have been made in many cases at the expense of educational opportunities for children, and that further revisions downward may force drastic reorganization of their school systems.

While a complete survey of the financial situation in the rural schools was not made, hundreds of reports from state and county superintendents, widely scattered geographically, indicate a much more serious condition in rural than in city schools. Many thousands of farm schools will have abbreviated terms this year. The following quotation from a state superintendent of schools is typical: "Our schools this week have reached the zero hour. Already five counties have announced that they would not open schools or that they would close after continuing for two or three weeks. Other counties are certain to follow a similar plan of action during the month."—United States Office of Education.

Before Learning to Read

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF WE were to visit any first-grade classroom these early days of the school year, we would find there a most interesting program for preparing small children for the subject of reading. We find that the instruction of reading is no longer concerned only with giving the child control over the mechanics of the reading process but that it also takes into account "the development of attitudes toward reading, abiding and varied interests in reading and fruitful experiences through reading.'

We would not find the teacher forcing primers upon the children during the first few weeks with the expectation that the children would soon master each word, but we would find an interesting anticipation of the reading program through the building up of various skills and attitudes. There is not an authority in the field of reading instruction that does not emphasize the fact that no child should begin reading from a text until he has acquired a sense of the significance of reading. He has made contacts with books at the library table, he has made pleasant associations with reading through interesting notices and messages on the blackboard or bulletin board, he has made pleasant contacts with reading through the stories he has played and dramatized.

Already Has Ideas

Before the child begins to meet reading as a thought-getting process, he has seen how reading is used in ways most significant to him. He has stored up any number of meaningful concepts through nature excursions where he has had the opportunity to observe the birds, trees, ducks, squirrels, ants, frost, animal habits—how they live, what they do. He has taken excursions with the rest of his group to the bakery, to the fire station, to the creamery, to a railroad station, to an automobile factory where he sees what men are about.

The child may have gleaned some experience with the touch of raw materials through making butter, jelly, apple sauce, gingerbread, while in the kindergarten.

He has made interesting contacts through plenty of play and constructive activities, like dramatizing people's experiences — playing fireman, playing cafeteria, and like making a village with houses, stores, churches, schools or a park with flowers, trees, birds, zoo, boats.

Symbols without meanings are empty shells. The wise teacher exposes the child to a plentiful supply of clear, rich, background concepts. Besides building up meaningful concepts in the young child, she assists the child in expressing his thoughts.

Reading, furthermore, is but one step removed from the child's world of auditory symbols. A child's vocabulary can be increased constantly through a telling of his own experiences, through conversation, through an appreciation and discussion of literature, through composing an invitation to a party, through reporting on a trip, through giving directions for a project.

Attitudes First

Even in these beginning days of reading, the teacher remembers that attitudes must never be sacrificed for skills and she considers nothing more important in beginning instruction than the establishing of right reading attitudes through having the child make interesting contacts with books, through reading at the library table, through bringing books to school to share, through making his own picture books, through the teacher reading information in answer to the children's questions.

Every first-grade room is alive with incidental and informal reading activities of all sorts. We see the use of signs—car signs, store signs, signs on letterboxes. We find the children's lockers, rubbers, crayon boxes all labeled that the children may become acquainted with the object and the symbol. We find the blackboard displaying interesting reading activities like the following:

A memo record:
"Milk"—Six children.
"Crackers"—Ten children.
"Apples"—Three children.
Committees of work:
Mary—Pass the crackers.
Joan—Water the plants.
A bulletin board, a class newspaper or a Good News Corner.
Plans for the day outlined by teacher and children.
Directions for a project written by the teacher.
Outlining a play.
Information concerning community life or conduct.
Notices on board: A box needed!
Story hour at 11.

We realize, then, that reading is an outgrowth and a part of every school activity rather than a 20-minute period between bells, also that any average child who finds himself in an interesting reading environment of books, pictures, printed forms will begin to ask, "What does it say?"

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Great Unfinished

"'THE Siege of Malta,' a hitherto unpublished work of fiction by the author of 'Waverley.'" What a wave of excitement would go rippling along the ranks of Scott lovers if, in this year of Sir Walter's centenary celebrations, such an announcement were made! Because, although Lockhart made no reference to it in his classic biography, Scott did write a novel that has never yet been published and it was entitled "The Siege of Malta." But what a shout of: "No, no, no!" would go forth if the announcement were followed by the qualification that, because Scott left the novel unfinished, another writer had completed it.

The mere suggestion that anyone at the present day might possibly be qualified to take up that magic pen where the Wizard of the North laid it down—we may read about his unknown work in John Buchan's new biography of Scott—would naturally cause protestations. Not long ago a large sum of money was offered as a prize to the composer who completed Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" in a way that would lead the listener to believe it was still the voice of Shubert himself. The volume of opposition to this praiseworthy scheme was impressive. Nobody of our time, according to those who opposed it, is worthy to touch even the hem of Schubert's symphonic garment. The consequence was that the terms of the offer had to be revised.

It is not difficult to appreciate the attitude that a great man's prematurely ended work ought forever to be kept incomplete. Nevertheless, the attitude is one that can only be maintained by ignoring history, which contains many instances of a work of art having been finished by another hand. Admittedly, the task of writing a passable ending to any composer's masterpiece must be colossal, and there is no record of it ever having been accomplished satisfactorily. The most nearly successful, perhaps, is that of "Turandot," Puccini's posthumous opera, that had the advantage of being finished by a friend and co-worker, who was thoroughly familiar with the style and intention of the original composer.

But to forbid one's right to add the last few bricks, inferior though they may prove to be, to a noble edifice that the builder has been unable to crown with final tower or turret, would be to thwart, a thoroughly human aspiration—the aspiration to avoid incompleteness. We all share this dislike of incompleteness. There are few things that leave a man so uncomfortable as having, for instance, a novel taken out of his hands after he had read most of it, thus leaving his curiosity about the ending unsatisfied.

There are, of course, certain matchless works, prematurely left by their authors, which no one would be preaumptuous enough to try to complete. Obviously Schubert's admirers reckoned the "Unfinished Symphony" to be one of these. And what poet of a later time would attempt to complete Coleridge's "Kubla Khan," that was written in such a rare imaginative state that, when the celebrated "visitor from Porlock" called and interrupted the poet's fine frenzy as he sat writing in his cottage, he was never able to recapture the mood. Thus the poem remains a fragment, and the end is sheer bewilderment:

And all should cry, Beware! Beware!
His flashing eyes, his floating hair!
Weave a circle round him thrice,
And close your eyes with holy dread,
For he on honey-dew hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise.

For a second person, genius though he may be, to apply his pen to a continuation of Coleridge's astonishing fragment would be as venturesome and probably as futile as the sculptor who presumed to offer Venus de Milo her missing arms. It is likely that there have been artists who dreamed of embarking on this sculptural mission and modeled those baffling limbs; but, if so, they have never been allowed to join them on the statue.

A task which seems parallel in its uselessness is that of trying to write the conclusion of Charles Dickens' "Mystery of Edwin Drood." Quite a dozen later writers have brought themselves to grief by taking up the pen where Dickens let it fall. That so many should have been lured into the net that the master-novelist unwittingly spread in those last triumphant months of his career is one of the curiosities of literature. The explanation may lie in the fact that "Edwin Drood" is a mystery-melodrama, and few of us like to leave a mystery unsolved.

All the same, granting that one of those dozen would-be collaborators had solved the problem of Edwin Drood's disappearance, what hope would he have of being able to conclude the story in a manner worthy of the portion that Dickens had written? What hope of recapturing the atmosphere which Dickens invoked so finely, and which still lingers on the glowing last page, beginning: "A brilliant morning shines on the old city. Its antiquities and ruins are surpassingly beautiful, with a lusty ivy gleaming in the sun, and the rich trees waving in the balmy air. . . ." And so to the broken-off passage about the cathedral service being pretty well advanced before Mr. Datchery could discern "Her Royal Highness" . . . "behind a pillar, carefully withdrawn from the choirmaster's view," where she—"yes, Mr. Datchery sees her do it!—shakes her fist at him (the choirmaster) behind the pillar's friendly shelter." . . . Far better than seeking to graft an alien piece of writing onto this of Dickens' maturity had posterity been content to accept the fragment as he left it, and as the fragment has been accepted which is all that Thackeray left of "Denis Duval." There is, of course, a difference between "Edwin Drood" and "Denis Duval." Drood was just one novel of many in its author's eyes, whereas Thackeray intended "Denis Duval" to stand as his *magnum opus*, to surpass even "Esmond," which he considered the most perfect of all his books.

There have been occasions, though, on which the great unfinished in literature was kept on the plane of greatness by those who undertook the tremendous task of completion. One example of this belongs to the early days of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch as an author, when the world knew him simply as "Q" if it knew him at all. He was commissioned—some day he may tell us how and why—to complete Robert Louis Stevenson's novel, "St. Ives," which Stevenson half-contemptuously described as "merely a tissue of adventures," and left only partly done.

In "St. Ives" are related the experiences of a French prisoner of war in Edinburgh Castle, and the experiences of his later career, when he had made his escape. St. Ives is the only gentleman among the prisoners in the castle, and he suffers much in his dignity. Like its companion novel "Catriona," the work was only moderate Stevenson, and in a recently published letter "R. L. S." is revealed as fully aware of the fact. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, however, did his share of the writing so ably that, as one of Stevenson's few balanced critics, Frank Swinnerton, has said, "he is responsible for the book's most thrilling and impressive moments. Except for him it would be fit only to be popular at the circulating libraries."

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch will thus go down in literary history as one who has worthily finished the great unfinished. Another who might have done so, had the circumstances called for it, is Dickens himself. He made a generous offer to his friend, Wilkie Collins, in a letter which states that he had heard of Collins' inability to proceed with his new story; and, in order to save the author of "The Woman in White" any mental uneasiness, Dickens asked him "to write to me in Paris at any moment, and say you are unequal to your work, and want me, and I will come to London straight, and do your work. I am quite confident that with your notes, and a few words of explanation, I could take it up at any time and do it. Absurdly unnecessary to say that it would be a makeshift! But I could do it, at a pinch, so like you as that no one should find out the difference."

A generous proposition, finely stated. Here, for once, we have the greater artist prepared to complete the work of the less great. If it were always like that, there would be fewer protests against the idea of a work of art being completed by a second artist. But the great writers have other business to see to. If ever they do take an active interest in a lesser man's work, as distinct from perusing it, it is only with the notion of doing what William Shakespeare did—pull it to pieces and, during the process of putting it together again, make it their own.

THOMAS MOULT.

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Sea Lions at Play: From a Charcoal Drawing by Charles Livingston Bull

Two Kinds of Persian Carpets

The Persians have in all times taken delight in ornamenting objects in daily use. Their mirrors, their pottery, their penholders, and their metal vessels almost all offer a canvas for the artist. This love of pictures and of design led naturally to the amazing development of the Persian carpet. The Persians did not of course invent the carpet, for fragments of very early carpets have been found in Egypt, and all who have visited the Assyrian rooms in the British Museum will have noticed the beautiful pavements of the second millennium B. C. which are obviously reproductions in stone of fine textile work. The same is possibly true of the wonderful hunting scenes on the spandrels of the large Sasanian grotto of Taq-i-Bustan.

Many of the fine arts of Persia are no longer practised today, but the art of carpet weaving has survived and is still a thriving industry. Two kinds of carpet are recognized—the *gelim* or woven carpet, which is made either of wool only, or partly of wool and partly of cotton; and the *gali* or knotted carpet, which is usually entirely of wool. The quality of the carpet depends on the quality of the material and the dyes. The best dyes are still prepared from traditional recipes, and the knowledge of the particular plants used in such dyes is confined to those engaged in this profession. Sheep's, goat's, and camel's wool are all used in the making of carpets, and, less commonly, silk. The best carpets are today made by the nomads, especially by the Kurds. Many cities in Persia once famous for their carpets no longer produce them: Sultanabad is now one of the busiest centers of this industry. Unfortunately, although their import is now prohibited, aniline dyes are too apt to find their way into Persia, and to be substituted for the durable vegetable dyes which are still nearly as good as they were in the sixteenth century. Dr. Rosen in his *Persien* tells us that among the people much surprise is expressed at the large sums paid by Europeans for worn-out carpets, prices for which quite a number of new carpets could be bought. They have even attempted to explain this by maintaining that the Europeans possess the secret of turning old carpets into gold! Many a beautiful old Persian carpet has been destroyed in the attempt to discover this secret.—SIR E. DENISON ROSS, in "The Persians."

CHARLES LIVINGSTON BULL was primarily an earnest student of wild life in all its forms. A close study of animals, birds, and fish enabled him to bring to his drawings a certain distinctive character and expression. His notebooks were many and, though he sometimes made half-a-dozen quick sketches of his subject, in order to find the exact pose suited to his purpose, frequently a few deft lines sufficed to record the subject as he saw it.

It follows, then, that in his work one discovers much of the drama of the animal kingdom—comedy and tragedy. So careful was he in detail that the very arch of the neck, curve of the muscle, or expression of the eye of one of his animals indicates its mental as well as physical state simply and forcefuly.

In this charcoal drawing of sea lions at play, Mr. Bull finds his subjects in a happy mood. With carefree abandon, they splash and chase one another through the surf. One can almost hear the roar of the sea, interminglèd with the lusty bark of these creatures at play. In another moment the impending wave will have broken, the barks will have become gurgles and perhaps only a head here and there will be visible. Up they will come again to gambol and flash through the water.

This drawing is an excellent example of the action which Mr. Bull obtained through simplicity of treatment. The artist has caught a glimpse of his subjects and, rather than pose them, has allowed his picture to be slightly unbalanced. Mr. Bull's drawings are intimate glimpses into the lives of wild creatures rather than mere animal portraits.

Besides his work as an artist, Mr. Bull practiced taxidermy, arranging museum groups for such eminent explorer-naturalists as William Beebe, Theodore Rooseyelt, and Carl Akeley. This probably accounts for his remarkable knowledge of animal anatomy. He also wrote and illustrated a book on jungle life, entitled, *"Under the Roof of the Jungle."*

Mr. Bull worked extensively in water color and charcoal and he also made a few oil paintings. He exhibited through the American Water Color Society and is represented by two oil paintings at the National Academy of Design. His illustrations appeared for many years in leading magazines.

Aspen Leaf

(Colorado)

You sent me a golden aspen leaf,
So, you said, I should not soon forget
The high hills of home. Serene, the leaf
Lies in my hand—I see the blue haze
Of autumn veiling the mountain slopes,
Purpling down ravines. It falls softly
On the forest of slender aspens
And on the green of aspiring pines.
It is very quiet at the cottage
Set half-way up the long, rock-strewn hill.
The aspens, trembling, send back rose-gold
Against the deep solitude.

NELLIE B. MACE.

"La république d'Israël"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES Israélites de l'Ancien Testament nourrissaient l'opinion qu'ils formaient une race favorisée et se croyaient supérieurs aux autres nations. A l'époque du Nouveau Testament, cette manière de voir était encore celle des Juifs; car d'une manière générale, ils divisaient le monde en Juifs et en Gentils, terme par lequel ils désignaient les peuples civilisés de l'Empire romain, et spécialement les Grecs. Ceci favorisait la distinction des classes et les préjugés.

Au début de l'ère chrétienne, ce fut Pierre qui reçut à ce sujet la première révélation dont la Bible parle explicitement. Ensuite d'un rêve, il fut appelé à se rendre chez un Italien nommé Corneille et le baptisa, malgré le préjugé des Juifs à l'égard des "incirconcis." Pierre justifia sa conduite en disant: "Dieu m'a fait voir que je ne devais appeler aucun homme souillé ou impur." Cet abandon de la tradition permit bientôt au christianisme de se répandre en Asie Mineure, en Grèce et en Italie.

Après sa conversion, Paul accomplit avec le plus grand zèle son œuvre de missionnaire en dehors de la nation juive. Dans une de ses lettres, il dit aux Ephésiens qu'ils étaient autrefois "gentils dans la chair, . . . séparés de la république d'Israël," mais que par l'unité de la compréhension spirituelle, ils étaient devenus "concitoyens des saints et membres de la famille de Dieu." L'Apôtre pensait évidemment à l'Israël des bénédictions infinies plutôt qu'à la communauté judaïque, car il n'avait ni le désir ni l'autorisation de forcer les Ephésiens à suivre ses règles de l'ancienne religion judaïque.

La Scienc Chrétienne prêche l'universalité du véritable Israël; ce sens juste est basé sur la doctrine qu'il existe un seul Dieu, le bien, et que "le mal, ou la matière, n'a ni intelligence ni pouvoir," comme le dit Mary Baker Eddy à la page 454 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Sa thèse est fermement soutenue par les Dix Commandements —cette immortelle Constitution des enfants d'Israël—par le Sermon sur la Montagne et les écrits de Paul. En Science Chrétienne, "la république d'Israël" constitue une corporation dont nul ne peut être exclu en raison de son âge, de sa race, de son sexe ou de ses anciennes croyances. Puisqu'il n'y a pas d'autre créateur que Dieu, Ses idées seules existent, elles expriment Sa perfection; et cette vérité révèle le salut pour tous.

Cette "république" dit à l'étranger malade: Viens, et sois en santé; à l'étranger pécheur: Viens, et sois libre; à l'étranger pauvre: Viens, apprends l'abondance. L'exclusion n'est que le mensonge selon lequel l'homme pourrait être séparé de Dieu, et ce mensonge devient néant lorsqu'on réalise que le bien est la seule présence et la seule puissance. Ce sont les fausses pensées des mortels qui les ont apparemment rendus étrangers à la santé et au bonheur.

Notre mot "république" correspond à l'anglais "commonwealth," ce qui signifie le bien-être commun. Suivant l'exemple de Paul, élevons ce terme et désignons ainsi le royaume de Dieu. Nous nous trouverons alors en présence d'un Etat remarquable dont Dieu est le souverain absolu; et contrairement à l'opinion commune, ce despotisme est le plus haut degré de l'abnégation. Possédant tout bien par Lui-même, Dieu ne refuse jamais ce bien, mais communique impartialement toutes Ses qualités. Il peut faire cela parce que les attributs divins tels que la sagesse, la santé et la sainteté sont un trésor inépuisable. Au moyen de ces qualités, Il rend l'homme capable d'exécuter les buts divins par une variété infinie de lois dont aucune n'est vaine ni superflue. Afin de comprendre ces lois et de leur obéir, il faut que nos pensées soient spirituelles. Nous pouvons donc réellement jouir sur cette terre des privilèges de "la république d'Israël," en proportion de notre spiritualité; or cette caractéristique ne peut être empruntée ou dérobée à d'autres, mais doit s'acquérir loyalement, par un travail assidu. Paul encourageait les Ephésiens en leur écrivant qu'il avait l'intention de leur annoncer encore "les richesses insondables du Christ," car il désirait que tous les hommes connussent la "dispensation du mystère."

L'évangile de la Science Chrétienne s'adresse à tous les cœurs angoissés, aux foyers en détresse, aux nations inquiètes. A ceux qui ont soif de tendresse, il apporte la tendresse; à ceux qui soupirent après la force, il offre la force. Il détourne l'orgueilleux de sa fausse manière de penser et montre aux humbles la voie de la compréhension; il soutient avec amour le mortel qui lutte pour s'affranchir de la haine, jusqu'à ce que ses chaines soient rompues. Il apporte aux mourants le message que dans toute "la république d'Israël" il n'y a point de mort; et il les guérit, car Dieu est la Vie, et l'homme est Sa ressemblance immortelle.

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"The commonwealth of Israel"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the Israelites of the Old Testament there was found the opinion that they were a favored race, superior to other nations. This view was echoed in New Testament days by the Jews, who classified mankind broadly as Jews and Gentiles (the civilized peoples of the Roman Empire, especially the Greeks). This led to class distinctions and prejudices.

Among the early Christians the first clear recorded revelation on this subject of nationality came to Peter. Following a dream, he was called to visit an Italian, Cornelius, and baptized him, despite the Jewish prejudice against "men uncircumcised." Peter justified what he did by saying, "God hath shewed me that I should not call any man common or unclean." This break with tradition soon opened the way for the spread of Christianity to Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy.

Paul, after his conversion, was particularly zealous in the missionary work beyond the ranks of the Jews. In his letter to the Ephesians he referred to them as having been Gentiles, "aliens from the commonwealth of Israel," but through the unity of spiritual understanding they had become "fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God." The apostle obviously had in mind the Israel of infinite blessedness rather than the Jewish community, for he had neither wish nor authority to compel the Ephesians to conform to the regulations of the old Jewish religion.

Christian Science preaches the universality of the true sense of Israel, based on the doctrine of one God, good, and that, as Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 454), "Evil or matter has neither intelligence nor power." The Ten Commandments —immortal constitution of the children of Israel—the Sermon on the Mount, and the Pauline writings support unequivocally this thesis. "The commonwealth of Israel" in Christian Science comprises a body politic free from every disqualification of age, race, sex, creed. Salvation for all is revealed by the truth that since there is no creator except God, His ideas alone exist and express His perfection.

This "commonwealth" says to the alien sick, Come, and be well; to the alien sinner, Come, and be free; to the alien poor, Come, and learn abundance. "Shut out" is only the lie that man can be separated from God, and this lie melts into nothingness before the realization of the sole presence and power of good. It is the false thinking of the mortal which has seemed to alienate him from health and happiness.

The word "commonwealth" means common well-being; and, elevating it in Paul's manner to imply the kingdom of God, we find a peculiar state, namely, one in which God is the unlimited ruler, whose despotism is, paradoxically, the acme of selflessness. Being self-possessed of all good, He does not withhold a quality but shares it impartially. He is enabled to do this because of His inexhaustible supply of such attributes as wisdom, health, holiness. With these qualities He equips man for the execution of His purposes through an infinite variety of laws, not one abortive and not one redundant. In order to understand and obey these laws, it is essential that we be spiritually-minded. Thus we may find ourselves actually enjoying the privileges of "the commonwealth of Israel" here on earth in proportion to our spiritual-mindedness, and this can be neither borrowed nor stolen. It has to be won honestly and through diligent work. Paul encouraged the Ephesians by writing them of his intention to tell them more about "the unsearchable riches of Christ," as it was his wish to make all men acquainted with "the fellowship of the mystery."

The gospel of Christian Science reaches out to every torn heart, distressed home, anxious nation. Where tenderness is thirsted for, it supplies tenderness; where strength is hungered for, it offers strength. It turns the proud from his false thinking and shows the meek the way of understanding; and it lovingly attends the mortal struggling to be rid of hate until the chain is broken. It approaches the dying with the message that in the whole of "the commonwealth of Israel" there is no death, and heals him, for God is Life, and man His immortal likeness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Autumnal Evening

Deep black against the dying glow
The tall elms stand; the rooks are still;
No windbreath makes the faintest thrill
Amongst the leaves; the fields below
Are vague and dim in twilight shades—
Only the bats wheel in their raids

On the grey flies, and silently
Great dusky moths go flitting by.

—WILLIAM SHARP, in "Poems."

On Japan's Inland Sea

In any case, a detailed description of the scenery is impracticable to all who pass through the Inland Sea as I did, for a large part of the voyage is done at night. But what I did see forced me to the conclusion that it was during a trip in the Inland Sea that the tourist who first discovered that Japan is not a country but a volcanic eruption derived his impression. For surely some great disturbance of the earth's crust long years ago alone could be responsible for that wonderful variety of eccentric landscape formations—the fantastic peaks, the scarped and dimpled mountain-sides, the lofty crags and cliffs, sometimes gaunt and bare, sometimes with their austerity lost in colour, the soft green hills planted with rice or covered with a wealth of foliage that by no means conceals irregularities of form, and the succession of clustering islets as weird-looking in their own way! But these eccentricities are not fully observable until Shodoshima is reached. Until then I had the famous Suma-Akashi stretch of shore with its background of villa-dotted hills and woods to admire once again, besides the pleasant green slopes of Awaji.

Not only does the best part of the mountain scenery begin at Shodoshima, a big island of rocky inlets and terraced hills, but it is near there that the intricate passages are entered which add a touch of excitement to the voyage—real excitement, for there are many dangerous shoals, and swift currents exist which have been known to turn a boat not having sufficient speed right round. . . .

Night fell before we were through the islands, the mountains of which, gilded by the setting sun, presented a magnificent appearance. Beyond the twinkling lights of the villages and lighthouses which dot the coast, I saw no more of the Inland Sea on the outward voyage, for next morning we had progressed far into Genkai Nada, and were running down the coast of Kyushu to Nagasaki. There had been a change of weather in the night; a strong wind had sprung up and brought over a stormy sky. But neither the heavy showers nor a rather confused sea could take away everybody's delight at the bracing atmosphere. Unzen itself could have nothing better to give us.

To my lasting regret, I was not on deck to get a first impression of Nagasaki by the famous approach from the sea. Just as we were threading our way through the cluster of picturesque islands which guard the entrance, I was ordered below to indite a letter of thanks to the captain and staff. I was asked to convey the party's gratitude for a safe deliverance, and to express appreciation for near cruising to the choicest beauty spots in the Inland Sea, the party for some reason imagining that it was specially privileged in one of these two respects. . . . When at last I hurried on deck, the Nagasaki-maru was in the beautiful natural harbour, and I had to rush below to pack without any time to look around for historic landmarks visible from the harbour, bestow a thought on little Madame Chrysanthème, or hum "One Fine Day" as I had hoped. — AYLWIN BOWEN, in "In New Japan."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Rescuing Francis Bacon

Francis Bacon, by Mary Sturt. New York: Morrow. $3.50.

A SINGLE line of verse has helped to form the traditional conception of Bacon's character. Most people, whether they remember the line or merely the general drift of it, think of him as "the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind"; and even if they forget the first two adjectives they recall the last. Bacon's downfall, following his conviction of accepting bribes from litigants who appeared before his judgment seat, is the best-remembered fact in his career. It is true that out of more than 8000 cases which he heard during his four years in office as Lord Chancellor, the committee of the House of Lords, hostile to him, refusing to hear him in his own defense, admitting the testimony of his enemies, testimony some of which was almost certainly perjured, could find but 28 charges against him. Bacon insisted that in no case had his acceptance of a "gift" swayed his judgment in pronouncing sentence; in fact, in the most notorious case his judgment had not only been adverse but had been upheld in later trials; the litigant accused Bacon not so much for accepting his gift as for failing to give him his money's worth after accepting it. Bacon also tried to make the point that in only four cases out of the 28 had the gift been accepted while the case was still under judgment; and in these four cases he was unaware, confused by the burden of work, that the matter was not yet concluded. And, had he been permitted to testify, he would have pointed out that in accepting gifts he was but acting in accordance with the custom of the period. Realizing that he was going to be convicted and hoping to obtain a milder sentence, he made a confession and threw himself upon the King's mercy; this confession is the worst blot upon his memory. The very height of his reputation and dignity and power made his fall seem worse than that of an ordinary man.

Pope's line should be set over against Tennyson's characterization of Bacon as "the first of those who knew," a not very happy borrowing from Dante's magnificent tribute to Aristotle. That Bacon "took all knowledge for his province" and inaugurated a new science of nature, pointing a way along which the natural scientists of the future were to proceed in investigating and classifying the phenomena and discovering the laws of the natural world, is, of course, his supreme title to fame; and it is the weakness of Miss Sturt's biography that though she devotes some pages to this subject she somehow fails to bring out the significance of Bacon's discovery of the inductive method. We hear much more from her of Bacon's gardens and his love of luxury, his ambitions and his dignities, than of his explorations of the realm of thought. There is curiously little, too, about the Essays and his other writings outside the fields of philosophy and natural science.

It has been said that Bacon is not a good subject for biography because he had no "private life." Apart from the fearful disgrace he suffered toward the close of his career, his life is singularly free from scandal and gossip. There is no "dark lady" or other mysterious or piquant love affair in his early years; he married late, with sufficient satisfaction, it would seem, but with no romantic enthusiasm, if we judge by his essay on marriage. He had his enemies, particularly Sir Edward Coke; but of the sensational quarrels which afford good pickings for the biographer his life was singularly free. The reader of Miss Sturt's book is not, however, expected to forgo entirely such interesting subjects; for if Bacon himself lived his serene and magnanimous life devoid of offense there was certainly plenty of excitement and scandal in the exalted circles in which he moved. His relations with Essex are recounted carefully, the biographer giving a very different version of Bacon's part in the story from that which is so movingly and unfairly given in Lytton Strachey's "Elizabeth and Essex."

Miss Sturt's biography is a spare, lean book in which no words are wasted on unnecessary digressions, except possibly in the case of the Overbury scandal. She has resisted the temptation to which biographers of the great Elizabethans almost always yield, to paint once more an elaborate picture of the spacious period. Wisely she assumes on her reader's part some knowledge of the times through which Bacon moved. Her only reference to the Bacon-Shakespeare question is in her preface, where she rightly dismisses it from consideration. On one or two points we could wish for more information. Bacon's relations with his brother Anthony were so uniformly affectionate and creditable to both of them that some further characterization of that brother, an interesting man though overshadowed in reputation by Francis, would have been welcome. And the friendship with Toby Mathew, that dainty, delicate, attractive, almost elf-like personality, is so appealing and really so surprising in the case of a man of such formidable grandeur as Bacon, that more could have well been made of it. These, however, are but small lacunæ in a very pleasant book which should rescue Francis Bacon not only from the Baconians but from the enormous volumes of Spedding, that monument which the Victorians erected to his memory.

S. C. C.

Napoleon, Man of Peace

Napoleon, by Jacques Bainville. Translated from the French by Hamish Miles. Introduction by H. A. L. Fisher. London: Cape. 12s. 6d. net.

"EXCEPT from the point of view of glory, or of 'art,' it would probably be better that Napoleon should never have existed." That is the last word from the latest Frenchman who has endeavored to interpret the life of Napoleon in the light of modern knowledge and modern thought. To what end, he asks, these many conquests and this prolonged contest which ended in failure? Little has survived his handiwork except the Code Napoleon, and even this, the author remarks, is gradually falling apart. Yet Napoleon eclipses all others in the imagination of the world as the incarnation of a certain type of superman—"the fabulous adventurer, the Emperor with the Roman mask, the god of battles, the man who taught humanity that possibilities have no bounds, the demiurge of politics and war."

One cannot but admire the detachment with which M. Bainville has not only steered between excessive praise and excessive blame of Napoleon, but has avoided also any bias that could be attributed to French nationalism. It is true, as Mr. Fisher points out, that he has omitted to state the case for British and Coalition diplomacy in the Napoleonic age. But the implication is there. A part of it is hinted at when he insists—rightly, as Mr. Fisher agrees—that "the underlying fact of the European struggle was Napoleon's resolve to retain Belgium." "England was not to make peace," says M. Bainville, "so long as the French were on Belgian soil, any more than she did." he adds, referring to the World War, "so long as it was held by the Germans."

But he also makes it clear that this "resolve" was not in the first place Napoleon's. When he was still an obscure soldier, the Convention, in 1793, voted the annexation of Belgium. In so doing "the dying Revolution chained its heirs to war everlasting." The left bank of the Rhine, in the eyes of contemporary Frenchmen, seemed the sole remaining achievement of the Revolution. "By leaving a disputed and debilitated power, and by bequeathing to that power the huge task of conquering England and Europe, the Convention twice over opened the door to the dictatorship of a soldier."

Thus the author finds himself in the position of representing Napoleon as a ruler condemned by the logic of the forces which kept him in power to go on making war even at times when he longed for peace. The rôle he was set to play was to preserve the conquests of the Revolution. After Marengo—a battle in which victory was narrowly won—he knew the dangers of repeating such hazards. When he returned in triumph from Italy with the prestige of a conqueror his main interest was to secure a successful peace. "A pacific Napoleon! . . . Nevertheless, peace . . . was the great result which he sought." But Belgium stood in the way. And again, alluding to 1807, the author speaks of "Napoleon's hunger and thirst for the peace he had promised his soldiers."

M. Bainville does not press this argument too far. Napoleon could not, and certainly did not often attempt to escape from his destiny as a man of war, though he himself avowed that "it is not as a general that I rule, but because the nation believes that I have the civil qualities that fit one for ruling." Yet dazzling victories were among the spectacular devices by which he deliberately acted—to use his own words—"on the imagination of the nation." "When that tool fails me, I shall be nothing." He did not look very far ahead; but in planning each step as occasion offered he left nothing to chance. He was a student who had read much and remembered much. His first military success was at Toulon, and he owed it to his knowledge of the fortress. His fortune on a big scale was made in Italy, and he won it because he had studied the politics of Italy. M. Bainville has analyzed with keen insight the causes of his triumphs and the motives which prompted him, and has redressed the balance of a reputation weighted by Herr Ludwig on the side of the picturesque. He has presented a luminous account of a life which seems to demand a fresh biographer for each generation of readers.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Twenty Years After

MR. MARK SULLIVAN, one of the best reporters of the period, continues his journalistic record of the United States in the first quarter of the twentieth century . . . The fourth volume of "Our Times" (Scribner) covers the five years just before the world war . . . It is necessary to read this book, to find out how long ago that time was . . . Do you remember Taylorism, "The Perils of Pauline," "September Morn," Jack Binns, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," the "hobble skirt," the theft of the Mona Lisa, goggles, the two-step, "My hat is in the ring," "Pygmalion," "watchful waiting," "Queed," "The Dark Flower," "Jean Christophe," "Bull Moose, the sinking of the Titanic, the McNamara trial? . . . If not, you're definitely post-war.

A large part of this volume is naturally taken up with the Taft-Roosevelt feud, but we shall leave that section to the political writers who have just explained what the recent election means . . . Except to recall that as a reporter we were detailed to ask Mr. Roosevelt whether, if Mr. Taft should be nominated, he would support him . . . We got a close-up of those teeth . . . But we are here concerned with the more important matters of the arts and follies of pre-war Americans.

* * *

Every generation laughs at the clothes of its predecessor, but even taking the long view, there can be, it seems, no doubt that taste has progressed, except perhaps on the musical comedy stage . . . In 1912 Synge's "Playboy" caused riots in New York and Boston, and the Theater Magazine said of it: "If Mr. Synge's intent was comedy, that comedy is too subtle for anybody of common sense or for Irishmen who attach importance to the decent sentiments of life"; in 1932 the play is regarded as a gently amusing piece . . . Still, you must not expect too much . . . Mr. Sullivan as a critic is far ahead of many of his compatriots, not a few of whom still admire "Trees," of which he says: "The quality which causes a poem to be widely quoted may or may not be identical with elevation according to critical standards."

* * *

Mr. Sullivan's critical ability, indeed, carries him to the length of questioning one of the main tenets of the New York creed . . . Quoting an opinion that to Irving Berlin "it was given to catch the rhythm of his land and time," Mr. Sullivan comments: "One wonders. Berlin's background was ideal for catching the spirit of New York, but did it equip him to catch the spirit of America, the true 'rhythm of his land'?" . . . After this, Mr. Sullivan will scarcely venture to visit Broadway again.

While we laugh at the absurdities of 20 years ago, let us realize that the social historian of 1950 is going to have equal fun with us . . . If we are very detached we may even be able to anticipate some of his fun . . . Surely he will not overlook the bright young persons who comment in an ephemeral literary slang on the artistic events of the day, especially those whose brave duty it is to estimate the value of the current offerings of screen art . . . One of them wrote the other day, in a New York newspaper, of a new film: "It must even be described by that cryptic and slightly embarrassing word, 'civilized'—meaning, of course, that it is one of those deft, silken and debonair comedies which delight the reviewers, make money in New York and dwindle helplessly in the countryside."

It was kind of the civilized reviewer to define the characterizing term for the benefit of the historian of 1950 . . . But let us hope that the film itself may be preserved for the historian to check up on . . . Because when he sees this "brilliant excursion into cinema light comedy," he will be surprised to discover that it is an obvious and banal treatment of a theme dear to the very young—the "gentleman crook" over whom two charming ladies quarrel . . . The only brilliance displayed in it is that of the Hollywood camera man, who has been watching the methods of certain Continental producers.

So this, the historian of 1950 will say, is the civilized New York of 1932 . . . Which, of course, will be very unfair . . . It is merely a freely vocal part of the population of that hybrid metropolis, a little group of willful people among whom a word means just what they choose it to mean—neither more nor less.

Poetic Realism in a Novel

The Laughing Pioneer, by Paul Green. New York: McBride. $2.

MR. PAUL GREEN displays in this novel the same ability he has shown in his plays for interpreting the South. "The Laughing Pioneer" is written by a stage craftsman, with division into scenes rather than into chapters, and with the emotions expressed objectively by word and action as on the stage. We never read what a character thought, but what he said and did—with the single exception of teller of the tale. He alone, in the character of a quiet boy who beheld these events with an imagination and an understanding far beyond that of his associates, records his own thoughts about what he saw like the chorus in an old Greek play.

Mr. Green is moved by a purpose to depict a minute cross-section of southern life as it was 30 years ago—the impoverished and worn-out aristocracy; the narrow but imaginative "poor white" stratum, with something vital in it occasionally rising above a general shiftlessness, and the substratum of Negroes whom he treats in an individual and impressively authentic fashion. The manner in which he writes about the South is at the same time realistic and poetic.

The scene chosen for the presentation of this cross-section of southern life is a farming community centered around a county seat in North Carolina. The characters are from the three strata—Judge Long and his spinster daughter, Miss Alice, and Rorie Armstrong who had wooed her in pallid fashion for years; the small farmers and tradesmen of the neighborhood and Danny Lawton, a youth of 19 who tramped the roads with his guitar slung on his back and sang, laughed and worked his way into Miss Alice's heart; and Joe, Judge Long's Negro tenant-farmer and Joe's family. Thin, depleted upper crust . . . . mid-soil . . . . subsoil, there they are.

The tale seems simple, but it is really complex in its situations and in its characters—Danny, combining the rover with the worker who took pride in the fruit of his hands; Miss Alice, devoured by shame that she loved a boy so much younger and less well born than she; Rorie Armstrong, torn between loyalty and jealousy; Parson McCulloughs, honestly trying to put right something that he thought was quite wrong but thrown off his course by his own injured feelings; the narrow, intolerant folk of the community, individually good neighbors but collectively instruments of persecution; and the dreaming, verse-making boy who sees it all happen and resolves to get out with Danny, "the laughing pioneer," into a wider world. Each of these is an intricate and understanding piece of character-portrayal.

Just Who Lost the War

The Nation at War, by General Peyton C. March. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc. $3.

DURING the dark days of the World War a young Reserve lieutenant stood before Mr. Newton D. Baker to be personally admonished by the Secretary of War for lèse-majesté in having bested a West Point superior in what was known to many reserve officers as the Battle of Cheney Bluff, which established the right of reserve officers to exercise the commissions bestowed upon them by the President.

Back of the lieutenant stood Gen. Peyton C. March, then Chief of Staff of the United States Army, himself a graduate of West Point. Duly admonished by the Secretary in formal but friendly tones, the young officer was leaving in dejection when General March arrested him with a hand on the shoulder.

"Don't feel badly over this, Lieutenant," smiled the General. "It was necessary for the good of the service. Nothing unfavorable will apear on your record. In fact, we are all very grateful to you."

That was the bigness of Peyton C. March, whose bigness and smallness both are freely exposed in "The Nation at War."

Many books have been written purporting to prove who won the war; it is necessary to read General March's memoirs to learn just who lost the war—a Lieutenant-Colonel Hentsch who ordered a general German retreat at the first battle of the Marne.

Becoming Chief of Staff on March 4, 1918, General March threw himself and his department into successful 24-hour prosecution of the war. During the conflict he did not seek the spotlight, and lesser officers were more in the public eye; few Americans realize today that he was the military superior of Gen. John J. Pershing.

The bigness of March is demonstrated by the fact that he handled a big job in a big way. The smallness of March is demonstrated by an overwhelming present sense of his personal importance at that time, and a refusal to permit bygones to be bygones.

The Soviets—An Indictment

Red Russia, by Theodor Seibert. London: Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 15s. New York: Century. $3.

SOVIET RUSSIA represents such a challenge to accepted western political, economic and moral ideas, and offers such widespread and, in some cases, contradictory manifestations that almost any foreign attitude, from hearty eulogy to sweeping indictment, can find some intellectual basis, some material for support. Although the author is by no means smug or complacent about the present status of western society, his book clearly belongs among the indictments.

Herr Seibert, who spent four years in Russia, from 1925 until 1929, as correspondent for several German newspapers, makes a far-flung survey of all departments of Soviet life: the political and economic systems, art and literature, the theory and practice of law, the problem of nationalities. He strongly emphasizes such factors in Soviet life as the privations which set in with the Five-Year Plan, the cases of failures, extravagance and bureaucracy in connection with the industrialization of the country, the ruthlessness with which so-called class enemies are prosecuted and persecuted.

* * *

Although Herr Seibert is too well informed and too intellectually honest not to recognize such positive items in the balance sheet of the Soviet régime as the advanced social legislation for the working classes, the sweeping away of racial barriers and discriminations, the spread of education to wide masses of formerly neglected illiterates, his attention is mainly concentrated on negative aspects of the Soviet Union. As a result his book, measured by the probably unattainable ideal of an exactly balanced judgment, seems a little one-sided and out of focus.

An illustration of this tendency may be seen in the section which is devoted to the Five-Year Plan. Here one finds withering denunciation of blundering incompetence in economic management, acidulated satire of such Communist failings as uncritical worship of bigness in industrial construction, regardless of utility, and preoccupation with statistics to the detriment of practical administration. There is a good deal of truth in all these criticisms; yet one feels that the reader does not get a fair picture of the industrial achievements which the plan has brought.

* * *

One may debate whether high-speed industrialization was a suitable economic policy for a country in the position of the Soviet Union; one may question whether the price in human and material values has not been out of proportion to the results achieved. But no one can reasonably deny that the intense concentration of national energy on the task of enlarging the industrial equipment of the country has brought very real and definite returns, even if these returns are not in many cases commensurate with the soaring expectations of the makers of the plan. It has been a Russian tradition for centuries to make progress wastefully and painfully. Herr Seibert, like many Western observers, is so strongly impressed by the waste and suffering involved in Soviet industrialization that he scarcely takes adequate account of the progress registered in such facts as the mass production in new Soviet factories of such formerly imported articles as trucks, tractors and agricultural machinery.

Schiller and England

The Prestige of Schiller in England, 1788-1859, by Frederic Ewen. New York: Columbia University Press. $3.

THE Romantic period has offered students of comparative literature a rich and rewarding field of exploration, but its juiciest fruits have by this time been borne off in triumph and little is left the oncoming investigator but a methodical gleaning of the drier facts. The present study of Schiller's reputation and influence in England during the early nineteenth century consequently offers the reader rather meager pickings, but the work is conscientiously and well done and presents its array of facts in a pleasing enough manner.

The author divides the progress of Schiller's English reputation into four stages. Until 1813 he was known, acclaimed and reviled almost solely as the child of the Sturm und Drang, the poet of blood and thunder, above all as the author of "Die Räuber." With the publication of Madame de Staël's "De l'Allemagne," the English first became acquainted with his personality and mature development, and he quickly rose to widespread acclaim as a preëminent example of the "belle âme" or "schöne Seele," or —with an anticipatory flavor of Victorianism—the type of "Nature's nobleman." Carlyle's "Life" contributed to this overidealized conception, and with the publication in 1844 of Bulwer's translation of the "Poems and Ballads" the third stage was reached. Bulwer conferred the seal of religious orthodoxy on Schiller.

This far-fetched hagiolatry resulted in a corresponding deflation in the popular estimate of Goethe, and it was only with the publication of G. H. Lewes's monumental study of that Olympian figure that a just balance was struck, the true nature of Schiller's worth recognized, and his place assigned a little below that of the author of "Faust." Dr. Ewen's study ends here. It is an interesting commentary on the subsequent change of thought that Schiller as a dramatic poet should mean almost nothing to us today, whereas the Ästhetische Briefen" and particularly the essay "Uber naive and sentimentalische Dichtung," which we think of as his most valuable contribution to Romantic thought, should have been quite unknown to many of his most ardent admirers in the last century. We may, under the influence of Professor Babbitt's "Rousseau and Romanticism," overemphasize his philosophical affiliations with Rousseau, but if Dr. Ewen's book has anything beyond its obvious historical value it is its proof that each period will draw from a man of Schiller's stature that which furnishes fuel for its own pet enthusiasms and dislikes, conveniently ignoring the rest.

R. P.

Franco-German Rivalry

France and Germany: The History of a Thousand Years, by Prof. J. Haller. London: Constable. 7s. 6d.

THE distinguished German professor doubtless desires a Franco-German understanding. It is a defensible theory that only when the past is explained can the future be controlled. Yet I confess to forebodings. His narrative does not appear to be free from national bias; and I could match it on the French side with an interpretation of an altogether different character.

The heritage of Charlemagne has given rise to a tragic struggle. A thousand years ago, we read, "a French King extended his Kingdom to the Rhine, and the German ruler recovered the booty from him; another Frenchman again extended his hand for the Rhineland, and Otho the Great had much trouble to keep him off. . . . A few years later, France once more reached out for the Rhine frontier." It is clear that the same obsession of frontiers has always dominated Franco-German relations. Cæsar's Gallic War and Strabo's Geography asserted that the Rhine was the boundary of Gaul; and was not Gaul France? The doctrine was often cautiously accepted, but it continually influenced the situation.

A familiar word covers the protracted contest—the word security. It was for the sake of security that the French wanted their "natural boundaries," and it was for the sake of security that the Germans regarded the Rhine as their river. The result has obviously been the negation of security. Professor Haller deals with the policy of Henri IV; the importance of Richelieu; the ambitions of Louis XIV; and he traces a certain continuity. Yet when France was at the height of its power, Vergennes properly remarked: "France as she is has far more to fear extensions than to aspire to them. A larger expansion were a weight on her extremities which would weaken the center."

Then came the French Revolution. The dissemination of liberalism became a motive for wars. "For these people the combat for the propagation of the new gospel of liberty and universal brotherhood coincided with the extension of the frontiers of their own country as far as the line which they believed traced for them by nature and history." Thus had pacificism bred bellicosity.

The seeds of "Franco-German hereditary enmity" had sprung up. Professor Haller seems to hold Germany comparatively guiltless. One notable passage, when he is dealing with Napoleon, indicates the fragility of the thesis of natural frontiers. "Even if he had only attached importance to keeping the left bank of the Rhine, he must be master on the right bank. He could fall back on Turenne's words: 'He who would keep the left bank of the Rhine must cross to the right bank.' This was originally meant from a military and tactical point of view, and in this sense it is an incontestible truth. But it is no less true from a political point of view. The much vaunted natural boundary was, and is in fact, no real boundary—the river can serve as boundary only if protected by a glacis on the right bank. The nature of things rendered it necessary to widen this strip of land more and more, until the glacis that comprised the Rhenish Confederation, the Kingdom of Westphalia and fettered Prussia ultimately extended as far as the Russian frontier. "In other words, the search for natural frontiers which can be surely defended leads on and on until the globe is circled, or disaster has intervened."

It follows, from Professor Haller's reading, that recent history is the result of this French quest. In 1870 it was France that wanted war and Germany peace; and in 1914 the policy of encirclement was responsible for the great tragedy. It is, of course, impossible to accept his statements as the full truth. It is clear that there is an emotional atmosphere on both banks of the Rhine that distorts the facts. It is time it was cleared away; but it is doubtful whether Professor Haller's interpretation, any more than the opposing French interpretation, will help to dissipate the misunderstanding that for centuries has had such direful consequences.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

A German in South America

South America: Lights and Shadows, by Kasimir Edschmid. Translated from the German by Oakley Williams. New York: Viking. $5.

FOR some time there has been the need for an author to do a book on South America comparable in style, spirit and insight to Carleton Beals's "Mexican Maze" and "Banana Gold." These lively and penetrating volumes now have their counterpart in Kasimir Edschmid's "South America: Lights and Shadows." Well named and welcome it is, because in it the reader interested in getting a glimpse into South American civilization such as Mr. Beals has provided for Mexico and Central America finds his wants satisfied in full measure. Mr. Edschmid, a German traveler, evidently by profession, has caught the flavor and aroma of South American life and all the shades of color and perfume which distinguish one from another the nine or ten nations he visited. He began his voyage in the Dutch West Indies and visited Venezuela and all the other South American countries with the exception of Paraguay.

The book is beautifully written and the translation is excellent. With curious eyes, a keen sense of humor, an inquiring and fair mind and a deep love of humanity, especially for the underdogs of human injustice, he carries his readers along roads and highways that are restful and fascinating under his touch.

Mr. Edschmid is subtle and unoffending in the manner in which he conveys a host of facts and data to his readers. He asks penetrating questions at the outset which he never answers directly, some because he could find no answer; others he answers, or better, he lets the reader answer, by his presentation of material he has gathered. And it is material that is objective and unbiased in general. Specifically, however, he finds much to blame in Yankee technique and much to praise in German enterprise in South America. He does not spare his own compatriots, however, when he finds them snobbish and childish in their clubs and social life.

He brings out national, social, political and economic problems by a deft use of his hero—evidently himself—and the contacts his hero makes on board ship, in trains, clubs, race tracks and in distant and isolated haciendas. His hero introduces us to individuals and families from every walk of Latin-American life. His portrayal of the Indians is thrilling, but poignant with the tragedy he found among them. No less stimulating is his picture of the ruling classes. Mr. Edschmid has written a book of indisputable merit, indispensable for those who desire to see the lights and shadows of South American civilization and culture.

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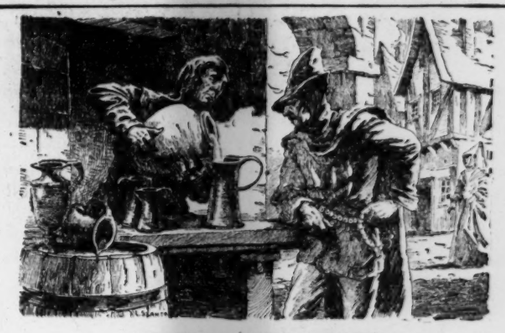

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Peasant Art in Black Forest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Frieburg, Breisgau, Germany

OFTEN his own carpenter, wagon builder, cooper, potter and even architect, the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) peasant was skilled in making his own domestic furniture and in decorating it. Chairs, which were mostly the prerogative of the father and mother of the family, were good in design. Usually the four legs spread out in a way which made them very stable. The seat was formed from a cross section of the trunk of a tree, and the board back sloped at a comfortable angle, and was frequently carved. Undoubtedly the peasant wood-carver must have had opportunities to see the styles of contemporary work in towns. Some of his designs frankly imitated these, such as the outline of the lion, the snail and the eagle, the latter being a derivative from the arms of Austria to which country this district belonged for many hundreds of years. Other chairbacks had the charm of simplicity, although the grandfather chair somewhat resembled a throne.

Tables often had bars connecting their four legs near the floor. An inn table dated 1811 had two pairs of legs crossing at the extreme ends of the top. Fireside benches were fitted with boards beneath as receptacles for boots and shoes.

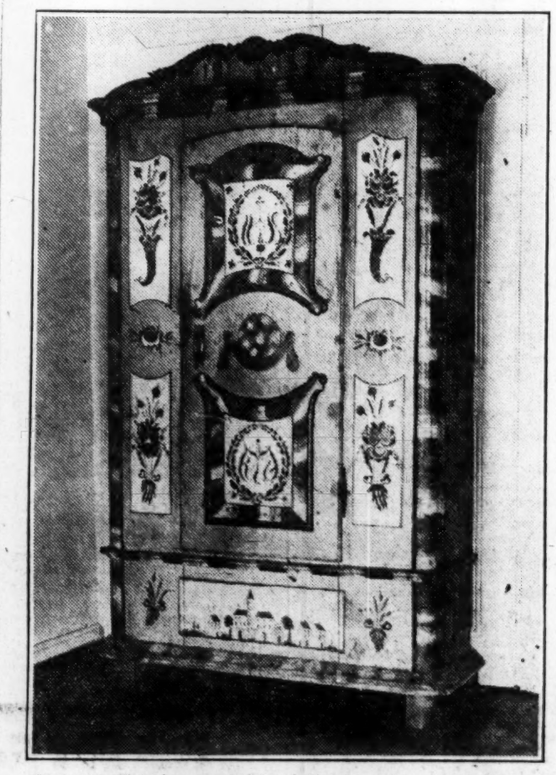
Stoves were often beautiful in design and color, clear blues and greens or a delicate blue design on a white ground, being favorites. Cupboards and wardrobes succeeded chests. These "truhen" originated from the necessity for placing one chest upon another in order to economize space. Once united in a single piece, the peasant decorator was able to indulge his innate feeling for form and design by painting flowers on the panels in lively groups painted in delicious hues. He wisely refrained from too ambitious subjects like landscapes, but reveled in small details such as a bird's nest or cows cropping the grass.

Old bedsteads were almost architectural, so solid were they. At the four corners arose columns which supported the heavy canopy which was frequently finished with a board scalloped at the edge to suggest the ripples of a stream.

As a rule the peasant artist who attended a town art school did not gain thereby. Primitive expression is strong in peasant craftwork. The desire to produce and the execution of that desire is instinctive. This vital old peasant art will be found stimulating to contemporary arts and crafts, especially in embroidery, which often makes use of peasant designs. And in it will be found a means for preserving a sound feeling for beauty and use in everyday objects.

Courtesy of the Freiburg i B. Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Photograph by G. Röbcke

A group of typical peasant chairs from the Black Forest regions of Germany, showing in their backs the versatility of individual designers. Some of these are of the eighteenth century and others of the nineteenth



Peasant artists in some parts of Germany decorate their cupboards with much skill and in highly interesting designs of brilliant colors. This example bears on its top the date 1882

Michigan Decorators' Exhibit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONSERVATIVE in Detroit furniture and arrangements, but interesting in lavish use of color, was the exhibition of interiors by the Michigan Chapter of the American Institute of Interior Decorators at the Detroit Institute of Arts during the month of October. It showed a tendency to use antiques in modern ways, upholstered in modern fabrics, and in some cases against modern architectural background, but there was a noticeable lack of furniture in contemporary design. The Georgian periods were most in evidence, both in English and American pieces, with French furniture Italian, Gothic and Empire appearing occasionally. No hesitancy, however, was shown in introducing comfortable upholstered pieces of conventional present-day forms. The current vogue for simplicity and elimination of lavish ornament was also obvious even in the period rooms. Painted rather than papered walls were used in every case, the favored colors being tones of green. Draperies were of floor length and usually perfectly straight, with concealed fixtures.

Of delicate though sophisticated charm was a living room illustrating the use of eighteenth century French and English types and done by Teetzel Company. The subtle color scheme was derived from the rare Aubusson carpet, of a dainty floral pattern in tones of beige and brown, with a touch of soft green. The paneled walls were painted dull in this soft blue-green and at either end of the room were wall-paper panels in green and copper-red—classical scenes done by Hubert Robert.

An English sitting room of the Georgian period was also of especial interest, with furniture and embellishments gathered from England and continental Europe. Certain licenses were admittedly taken in introducing a few comfortable pieces of modern furniture. This room also derived its color scheme from the Aubusson carpet, which owes its popularity at present perhaps to its flat, tapestry-like weave and its lack of deep pile.

Painted furniture characterized another eighteenth century living room. A tall cabinet, a desk and small table were all painted a deep cream with classical motifs in blue, red and green. The all-over carpet and the long taffeta curtains were of rich dahlia red, the walls Wedgwood blue. An unusual feature of this room was the ormulu beading in garland design which outlined the windows, and was particularly striking against the deep blue of the walls. This was the exhibit of William J. Newton.

A study in late Renaissance and baroque style was shown by Brede & Schroeter. An elaborately carved walnut cabinet, a table from Italy and an English Gothic chest were conspicuous features. The corner fireplace was an unusual one, with its deep niche containing a large jar of the same green as the painted stucco walls.

Bishop-Grasson, Inc., showed a "dining room in composite taste," styles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries against a background of contemporary architecture. The walls were of cerise with plain marbleized pilasters extending from floor to ceiling. L. J. G.

Bought for a Song—Truly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS some years now—how many need not be recorded—since a merry little party was settled down in the cozy parlor of a quaint country inn, half farmhouse and half hostelry, to celebrate a farewell symposium. . . . The gathering was in honour of two guests, whose departure was timed for the morrow. On their arrival, some weeks before, they had not met with a very hearty reception at the hands of mine host—a sturdy countryman of the good old-fashioned type, who, on viewing their impedimenta, which consisted of paint-boxes, easels, and other accessories of the palette and brush, eyed them askance as "painter chaps from London." From this point of view they were on a par with "strolling players" or something equally undesirable. A glance at certain credentials from the Lord of the Manor, however, smoothed over these initial difficulties, and there followed days of work amidst delightful scenery, and evenings of good fellowship, with the host beaming and shaking his portly sides at the wit and versatility of his guests; evenings that are even now looked back upon by those who took part in them as having been "right good times." It chanced that one of the artists could sing a rattling good song as well as wield his brush with rare power, and the former accomplishment appealed strongly to our genial Boniface.

* * *

This artist, moreover, had a keen eye for old furniture, and had taken more than a passing fancy to an old Stuart chair that stood in the roomy and comfortable kitchen—the only remaining one of a number, and the particular coign of vantage on which the dog snoozed lazily, and blinked his approval of the evening's harmony. But all attempts to secure that chair had proved vain. Generous offers were made—and refused; equitable exchange was suggested, but the suggestion was always dismissed with a joke; all cajolery proved equally futile. No; the dog had appropriated the chair for years back as his own particular and favorite resting place; it had become his by right of usage, and was not to go.

The case appeared to be hopeless; but the determination of our ardent young collector was not to be baffled; like Brer Fox, he "lay low" and bided his time. It came at last, and happened on the eventful evening in question. The host called upon our friend for "just one more song before we part, lad." But the "lad" was obdurate; possibly he scented an opportunity to gain the desired end. He had gone through his stock more than once; the company knew his songs by heart; he was tired, and "off to bed"; had to be "away early in the morning"; and many other similar excuses were offered.

From "Style in Furniture," by R. Davis Benn, by Courtesy of Longmans Green & Co. to The Christian Science Monitor

An English chair, dating about 1670, which an innkeeper gave to Mr. Seymore Lucas, R. A., as reward for a song

* * *

Persuasion seemed to be of small avail, and all entreaties fell flat, until, in an unguarded moment, the interests of the dog were forgotten by its owner, and the sacred chair itself was offered as an inducement too strong to be resisted. "Done!" came like a flash, before there was time for retraction; the song was sung, and with an encore. The host got his way, the painter his prize, and on the next day the "find" was carried off to town in triumph.

When I was looking at the very chair a short while ago in the beautiful home at Hampstead where it now finds a resting place, and where I first marked its lines and listened to the story of its acquisition—of the truth of which there can be no possible doubt—it struck me that few more interesting or picturesquely practical illustrations of the saying, "secured for a song," could be quoted. To complete the story, it only remains for me to add that the young painter was Mr. J. Seymour Lucas, who carried, not a marshal's baton, but an R. A. in his knapsack; a young painter . . . whom our Royal Academy has since delighted to honor. By so doing it has conferred equal honor upon itself, for his brush has been one of the most powerful among those which have won for modern British painting the laurels which have fallen to its share.—From "Style in Furniture," by R. Davis Benn: Longmans Green & Co.

Minute Furniture

London

The fashion—and the necessity—for living in smaller houses and apartments is possibly partly responsible for the still growing popularity among collectors of miniature antiques both in silver and furniture. Many of the pieces are so small that they seem to have been made for the use of fairies, and consist of little, contemporary reproductions of ordinary Georgian pieces.

Opinion is divided as to whether these Lilliputian chairs, tables, bureaus and so on, were made for the "babbie-houses" of rich Georgian children, a traveler's samples convenient for carrying about to potential clients by eighteenth century "drummers," or as test-pieces made by cabinetmakers' apprentices to show their mastery of the craft. One name for these fascinating pieces among dealers is "the tinies" and genuine antiques, both in silver and wood, realize sums quite disproportionate to their size.

A fully hall-marked English Queen Anne miniature silver porringer, actually smaller in circumference than a silver dollar, for example, may fetch £10 or £20, and a seventeenth century specimen considerably more.

Jewelry at Public Sale

New York

A SALE of extraordinary nature, at which 28 pieces of jewelry make up the entire offerings of the session, is scheduled for the afternoon of Nov. 16 at the American Art-Anderson Galleries in New York City. The special catalogue, that pictures impressively most of the items, gives one the impression that these may be the personal jewels of the announced owner, Rose Osgood Brillhart of New York. The very conservative galleries employ numerous superlatives in this case: "of the finest quality"; "some of the most flawless of precious stones available in modern setting"; "of the very finest of workmanship."

In the group are six diamond bracelets, two of them totaling 1326 stones; two bracelets of emerald and one of rubies. One necklace has 83 pearls and a rope counts 316. Two diamond rings are respectively of 13 and 20 carats and are in platinum mountings, as are all other stones. Exhibition of this jewelry is from Saturday, Nov. 12.

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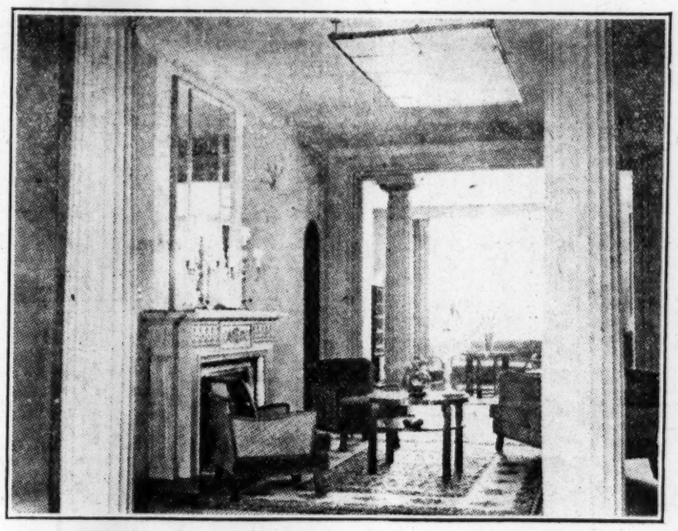

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MOST STOCKS CLOSE WITH SMALL GAINS

Week-End Profit-Taking Cancels Some of the Advance

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Stocks continued upward for the third successive session today at a retarded pace. Week-end profit-taking, however, canceled much of the advance.

Shares appeared to be influenced chiefly by a sharp upturn in the Chicago wheat market, and farm implements were outstandingly strong.

The decline shown in the weekly freight car loadings report was perhaps a shade larger than expected, but it failed to halt the upward movement. Prices closed with a fairly steady tone, although somewhat under the best. Transfers approximated 800,000 shares for the short session.

Most shares closed with fractional changes, although a few were up a point or more, and there was a sprinkling of losses. During the first hour a little week-end profit-taking appeared, which sent a few shares off about a point, but these losses were largely recovered, with the upswing in farm implements. Case got up 3 points, then slipped off a fraction. International Harvester lost nearly half of an extreme gain of 1¾.

Some Losses

Gains of around a point in such issues as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, and Santa Fe were lost. Union Pacific and Allied Chemical got up about 1½, then lost roughly half their gains.

Freeport Texas rose nearly a point in a fair turnover. National Steel rose more than a point. New York Central recovered after slipping off a point, but eased again later, and closed fractionally lower. Owens Illinois Glass lost about a point.

The report of freight car loadings on Class 1 roads for the week ended Nov. 5 showed a decline of 29,259 cars. A drop of around 25,000 had been widely forecast. The total for the week was nearly 18 per cent under the like week of last year, compared with a divergence of 16½ per cent in the previous week.

Week-end reports from the steel industry indicated that operations were being maintained by orders from the automobile makers.

Cotton ran into profit-taking, and closed with losses of 75 to 90 cents a bale, which cancelled most of yesterday's gain. In foreign exchanges, sterling ruled 15-16 of a cent higher at $3.32⅞, while the dollar remained firm against the European gold currencies.

Bonds Hold Steady

The bond market took a breathing spell today, after its sharp advance of yesterday, with prices holding fairly steady and the trading volume dropping off considerably.

The enthusiastic rails of the previous session mulled about uncertainly at times, but most of them managed to retail small gains.

The carrier section apparently paid little attention to the decline in freight car loadings. Further firming of grain prices was being watched closely by followers of the transportation group.

Among the rail loans that advanced mildly at one time were some of Alleghany Corporation, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania and Southern. Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake Corporation issues were inclined to ease.

Improvement was shown by various utility and industrial specialties, although trading in these categories was rather restrained. American Smelting 5s jumped 3 points and loans of Shell Union Oil, Utilities Power & Light, Warner Brothers, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Texas Corporation and Goodyear moved up around a point. International Telephones were uncertain and bonds of American Telephone were steady and dull.

The United States Government section was quiet, gains and losses being about evenly divided. Some dealers were uncertain as to the effect postponement or readjustment of the British and French war loan debt service, as requested by those countries, would have on the federal group.

Most foreign obligations were fairly firm, small gains being recorded by loans of Austria, Germany, France, Great Britain and Colombia. Kreuger & Toll 5s advanced 1¾ points. The Argentines were reactionary.

TOLEDO EDISON MAY ISSUE 30-YEAR BONDS

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 12—Toledo Edison Co., subsidiary of Toledo Light & Power Co., an affiliate of Cities Service Co., has applied to Ohio Utilities Commission to issue $27,500,000 5 per cent first mortgage 30-year bonds at not less than 95.

Application says the company proposes to use $26,458,300 of this amount toward retirement of outstanding issues, which include a maturity of $35,000,000 of Toledo Light & Power 5 per cent notes due Dec. 1. The remaining amount would be applied to working capital.

ARGENTINA'S FLOATING DEBT

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (AP)—Argentina's floating debt on Oct. 31 was 883,600,000 pesos, according to a Finance Ministry statement. The budget deficit was estimated at 50,000 pesos, a sum to be added to the floating debt if this move could not be prevented with new resources. (Currently the peso is worth 60 American cents.)

MUNICIPAL BOND ISSUE DEFEATED

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12—Charter amendment No. 4 on the San Francisco municipal ballot proposing issuance of up to $3,000,000 of revenue bonds against income of water department, was beaten by vote of about 88,000 to 65,000.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

American Steel Foundries Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $303,762, compared with a net loss of $288,573 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $295,786 in the September quarter of 1931.

WARD BAKING CORP. PROFIT

Ward Baking Corporation reports for the 43 weeks ended Oct. 22 net profit of $638,816 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $1,714,541 for 42 weeks ended Oct. 17, 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 12	Last Nov. 11
9½	1⅜		Adams Express	1500	7	6½	6½	6½
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1400	11½	10½	11¼	10½
103½	30¾	3	Air Reduction	2400	59¾	59	59¾	59½
16⅝	7¼	.50	Alaske-Juneau	3100	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11½
3⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8¼	3¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	4	4	4	4
68¼	42½	6	Allied Chem	4700	82½	80	81¾	81
15¾	4		Allied Chem pf	400	119¼	118½	119¼	118
22¾	½	2	Allis Chalmers	400	9¾	9	9½	9
22½	5		Amerada	400	21¾	20¾	20¾	21
2⅞	⅛		Am Bank Note	400	13½	13¼	13¾	13¾
9¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	100	2	2	2	1¾
17¾	6½	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	80	6	6	6	6
73½	29¾	4	Am Brake S&F	10	72	72	72	8½
129	93½	7	Am Can	6100	57¾	56	57½	56½
27	11		Am Can pf	200	120	120	120	
5	1		Am Com Alcohol	1100	23¼	22¾	23¼	23⅜
15	2		Am Encaustic T	100	2	2	2	1¾
21½	2¾		Am & For Pow	2400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
27	4¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	12	12	12	12¼
21⅝	¾	2	Am Hide & L pf	100	15	15	15	
12	2½		Am Ice	1100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
49	19	7	Am International	1700	8¾	8½	8¾	8
32	6½		Am Loco pf	100	27	27	27	28½
112¼	63		Am Metal 6%	100	22	22	22	21½
58	15¼	6	Am Power & Lt	1900	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L 6% pf	400	36½	35½	35½	35½
12¼	3½		Am P&L pf A	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	
18½	3		Am Radiator	2600	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
27¼	5½		Am Rolling Mill	2700	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	12
85	22		Am Smelt & Ref	2100	17⅞	17	17½	17¼
36¾	20	2½	Am Smelt & R pf	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	
39¼	13	2	Am Stores	1400	33¼	30	30½	33¾
137⅜	70½	9	Am Sugar Ref	400	26	24⅞	26	24¾
39½	11	2	Am Tel & Tel	9100	112¾	111	112¼	112¼
31	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1700	23¾	22½	22½	24
6¾	1¼		Am W W&E ct	400	20½	20½	20½	20½
39⅞	15¼		Am Woolen	400	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼
6¾	1¼		Am Woolen pf	200	28	28	28	28
19¾	2		Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
17½	5¼	1.20	Anaconda Cop	4100	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
15½	7	1	Anchor Cap	1100	15¾	15	11	11⅜
24	7		Archer Daniels	200	12	12	12	15¼
2¾	⅝		Armour Del pf	200	38	38	38	
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	1100	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅝
11	3		Armour Ill B	400	1	1	1	
94	17⅜		Asso Dry Goods	1100	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
9¾	2¾		Atch'son T&SF	5100	47¾	45½	46⅜	46½
217⅛	83¾	1	Atl Coast Line	700	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
151⅞	73	4½	Atl Refining	2100	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
77⅝	11½		Auburn Auto	3400	50¾	47¾	48¼	49
			Aviation Corp Del	4000	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¾
			—B—					
75	6		Baldwin Loco pf	10	20½	20½	20½	19⅞
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2400	13⅜	13	13⅛	13⅛
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	100	24	24	24	23⅞
35⅜	42	2	Bangor & Aroos	700	14¾	14½	14½	14½
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	100	24	24	24	23⅞
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
47½	13		Beatrice Creme	700	5	5	5	5
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
247⅜	57¼		Best & Co	2100	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	12¼
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	400	13⅞	13½	13¾	13¾
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	3400	29½	28¾	29⅛	29⅛
10	3⅜	.50	Blaw Knox	400	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
2¾	4⅜		Bohn Alum & Br	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
40	20	2	Borden	1100	13¾	12¾	13¼	13¼
14¼	3⅞		Borg Warner	2100	27⅞	27	27⅛	27⅛
11¾	2¼		Briggs Mfg	700	9¾	9¼	10	9⅞
50¼	4⅜		Brooklyn Man T	300	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
69½	16	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	30	23¼	22½	22⅞	22⅞
4¾	1⅛		Brunswick Balke	100	81	81	81	80¼
7¼	2¼		Bucyrus Erie	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
14	3½		Budd Mfg	2400	5	4¾	5	4
11½	3⅜		Budd Mfg pf	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
13¾	6¼	.40	Budd Wheel	700	2¾	2	2	2
21¾	5½		Burroughs Add	200	9½	9	9	9½
85	12¼	7	Bush Terminal	200	9½	9	9	9½
24⅜	7		Bush T Bldgs pf	100	10	37	37	
			Byers	3100	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	17½
			—C—					
11⅜	⅛		Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	½
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	800	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼
20⅝	7¼		Canadian Pacific	4000	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
23¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	100	17	17	17	
6¾	1⅝		Capital Admin	200	17	17	17	
75	30	7	Case Threshg pf	25000	47⅛	43¼	45½	44
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	10	56	56	56	56
12⅜	2¼		Celanese Corp	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
7¾	2	1.38	Celotex Co pf	700	11¾	11	11¼	10⅝
20½	7¼	1½	Central Aguirre	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
3¼	⅞		Cerro de Pasco	700	9¾	9	9¼	8¾
20⅞	3½	2	Chesapeake Corp	800	17¾	16¾	16⅞	16¾
5¾	2½		Chi & Ohio	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½
6¾	2½		Chi Mil & St P	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
11½			Chi Mil & St P pf	2000	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1¾	⅛		Chi & Western	100	5	5	5	5
11	1½		Chi Pneu T pf	1100	5	4¾	5	4¾
2¾	⅛		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	5	4¾	5	4¾
21½	4¾		Chi R I&P pf	500	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2¾	⅛		Chi R I&P ctf	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
36	90	1	Chrysler N	1500	10¾	10¼	10¼	9½
31½	11		Cluett Peody pf	100	90	90	90	
14⅜	2¾		Colgate-Palm-P	300	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	14
2¾	⅝		Colum & Southern	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20	8		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	⅜		Colo & So 1pf	60	20	20	20	
21	4¾		Columbia Gas	13800	15	10½	10⅝	10⅝
8¾	1½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	67	66½	67	66½
14⅜	3¼		Columbian Carb	200	32	31¾	32	32¼
2¾	⅛		Columbia-Pic ct	700	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
27⅞	10⅜		Comm Credit	1000	6	6	6	6
2¾	⅛	2	Comm Invest Tr	200	22	22	22	22
3¼	1⅛		Comm Solvents	5200	11½	11¼	11¾	11¾
6¾	2¼	6	Commwlth & So	2400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
10¼	2¼	2.70	Commwlth & S pf	200	53	53	53	53
35	7		Consolidated Cig	200	28½	28½	28½	28½
31	7		Consolidated Oil	200	10	10	10	12
4¾	1½		Consolidated Paint	1200	14	13¾	14	14
			Consol Aircraft	200	57	56	57	56
			Consol Film 1 pf	600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
9¼	1		Davison Chem	500	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
92½	32	9	Del & Hudson	1200	65	64¾	65¼	64¾
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	22000	32¼	30½	31⅜	31¾
16¾	7		Devoe & Rey A	200	15	15	15	
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
12¼	7½	1.38	Dome Mines	100	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
28⅛	5	.75	Douglas A	100	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	1200	14	13⅝	13⅝	14
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	98½	97	98½	98½
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	2500	56⅞	54½	54½	55⅜
32⅜	8½	1.20	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¼
2½	⅜		Elec Auto-Lite	9500	21¼	20	20½	20¼
4	⅞		Elec Boat	200	2	2	2	2
16	2¾		Elec & Mus Ind	100	2¼	2	2	2
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow &Lt	7500	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
55½	8¾	6	Elec P&L 6% pf	300	28⅝	28	28	26
25	4		El Pw&L 6% pf	200	25	25	25	25
11¾	2		Engineers Pub S	100	11	11	11	
15⅞	2⅜		Erie RR	800	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
			Erie RR 1pf	200	8½	8½	8½	
			—F—					
64	20	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	50	39	39	39	
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Pre F In	800	17	16½	17	16½
18⅞	10½		Firestone T & R	400	12¾	12½	12½	
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	300	51½	51½	51½	51
2¾	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
15⅞	3		Foster-Wheeler	1400	11¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	20¼	20	20¼	19½
57⅜	15	7	Fox Film A	500	3¼	3	3¼	3
26⅞	10	2	Franklin Sim pf	10	20	20	20	20
32	7		Freeport Texas	9600	28½	26½	27⅝	27¼
			Fuller 2pf	10	11	11	11	
			—G—					
3½	¼		Gabriel Snub A	500	4	2⅝	4	2¼
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2600	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	200	10	9½	9¼	9¼
19⅝	10¼	2	Gen Baking	500	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
26⅛	8¼	.40	Gen Electric	7900	18¼	17¾	18⅛	18⅛
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	2100	28½	27½	27¾	28¼
2¾	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
48½	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 6% A	20	34	34	34	34
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Mills	300	43¼	42¾	43¼	42¾
14	2½		Gen Motors	10800	15½	14⅞	15¼	15¼
7⅛	1		Gen Print Inc	50	4½	4½	4½	4½
15⅜	1¾		Gen Pub Service	100	4¾	4½	4½	
2¾	⅛		Gen Realty	400	1	1	1	1
24⅛	10¾	1	Gen Refractories	100	17	16½	17	16¾
10⅜	3⅛		Gillette Saf Raz	1200	19	18	18⅞	18½
8	2⅜		Glidden	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gobel (Adolf)	300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	6¾
12⅜	2¼		Gold Dust	1400	16¾	15¾	16¼	16¼
33¼	7		Goodrich	1900	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
29¾	5½		Goodrich pf	100	18	18	18	
89½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	2400	19⅝	18½	18¾	19¾
30¾	7¼		Goodyear pf	100	49	49	49	46⅞
9⅝	1		Gotham Silk Hos	800	23¾	23¼	23¾	24
11⅝	2⅜		Graham Paige	900	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
17	6¾		Granby	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
20¼	14½	1	Granite CityStl	100	13	13	13	13
25	5		Grant (WT)	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
13¼	5		Great Nor pf	1400	13¼	12¾	13⅛	13⅛
12	3¼		Great Nor Ore	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
2¾	⅛		Great West Sug	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
15½	3		Grigsby-Grunow	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
21⅛	2½		Guantanamo Sug	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			Gulf Mobile pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
			Gulf States Steel	200	15	15	15	15⅜
			—H—					
4½	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
3½	¼		Hayes Body	400	2	2	2	2
4½	1		Houdaille Her B	700	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
7	1⅜		Houdaille Her A	2	7¼	7	7¼	7
53⅜	18⅜		Houston Oil	500	18½	18	18¼	18
57⅛	43¼	4.20	Houston Oil new	400	37⅜	37	37⅜	37
30¾	8	2½	Household Fin pf	100	53½	52½	53½	53½
11¾	2⅜		Hudson & Man	200	18½	18	18¼	18
5⅞	1½		Hudson Motor	800	6¼	6¼	6½	6⅝
			Hupp Motors	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	1700	16⅞	15⅝	16¼	16¾
44⅞	13¾	2	Indus Rayon	1900	30¾	29¾	29¾	28⅞
7¾	¾		Ingersoll-Rand	400	32¾	29¼	29¾	33
8½	3¼		Inspiration Cop	500	3⅝	3¾	3⅞	3¾
14⅝	2¼		Insuranshare Del	100	5½	5½	5⅝	5¾
7¾	1¾		Interboro Rap T	300	4¼	4	4¼	4⅜
3½	⅛		Interlake Iron	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
117	52½	6	Int Agr Corp	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
18¾	3¾		Int Business M	700	100	98¾	99	98½
17⅛	½		Int Cement	400	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
21	4¾		Int Combustion	400	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
34⅛	10¾	1.20	Int Combus pf	600	8	7¼	8	6½
11⅜	2⅜		Int Harvester	14500	25¾	24	25⅛	24¼
12	3⅛		Int Nickel	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
1⅛	⅛		Int Paper 7%	1700	9	8⅝	9	9⅛
12⅜	2		Int Pap&Pow C	20	5	5	5	
23½	9¾	1½	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	
36	7½		Int Salt	100	5	5	5	4
15⅜	2⅜		Int Silver	200	16	15¾	16	15¼
20½	10¼	2	Int Tel & Tel	500	19¼	18¾	19¼	
			Island Cry Coal	100	11½	10⅞	11¼	11⅜
			—J—					
38	15⅛	4½	Jewel Tea	200	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29
15¼	2¼		Kan C & South	700	9	8⅞	9	8⅝

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 12	Last Nov. 11
33⅜	10		Johns Manville	62100	26¼	24⅝	25¾	25¼
84	30	3	Jones & Laughlin	10	55	55	55	51
			—K—					
14⅜	4¾		Kayser (J) & Co	400	9¼	9	9	9
24	7		Kelly-Sp 8% ctfs	700	16½	15½	16	
4¼	⅞		Kelsey Hayes W	1000	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
10¾	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	700	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛
19¼	4¼		Kennecott Cop	7100	13	12¼	12¾	13
19	3		Kinney pf	100	13	12¼	12½	13
110	68		Kresge	70	8½	8½	8½	
11	7		Kresge pf	1400	10¾	10¼	11¼	11¼
18⅞	10	1	Kreuger & Toll	20	97	97	97	
			Kroger Groc & B	1000	⅞	⅞	⅞	
				1200	16½	16⅛	16½	16
			—L—					
8⅛	1¾		Lee Rubber	400	6¼	5¾	6¼	5¾
10¼	5		Lehigh Val RR	1700	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1100	44½	44½	44⅝	45¼
9⅜	3¾		Libbey-Owens-F	100	22	22	22	22
19⅜	8½		Lima Loco Wks	300	7¾	7	7¾	7
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
37⅝	13¼	4	Loew's Inc	4100	18½	18	18¼	18⅞
5	1⅞		Loft Inc	7100	31½	30¼	30½	30¼
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	1000	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3¾
38¼	7½		Louisville & N	100	18	18	18	18¼
11⅜	1½		Ludlum Steel n	400	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
			—M—					
62¾	26	4	McKeesport Tin	2700	50½	48⅞	49¾	49⅞
28¾	10		McLellan Stores	900	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅜
60½	17	.50	McLellan Sto pf	100	24¼	24¾	24¾	24¼
13¾	4¾	.50	Mack Trucks	2100	12	12	12	12
4	1	7	Macy (RH) & Co	1400	42½	42	42	43
36⅜	9		Magma Copper	200	9	9	9	9
20¾	4		Mallinson	700	2¼	2	2¼	
3	1		Man Elv gtd	20	12	12	12	11⅞
9	3½		Man Elv mg	100	12	12	12	11¾
11	3		Man Shirt	1400	6¾	5½	6⅛	5½
14⅜	6½	.80	Maracaibo Oil	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13½	5¾	1	Marine Mid	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
3½	1		Marlin-Rockwell	1400	11	10½	10⅝	10⅝
20	9	1.50	Marmon Motor	100	9	9	9	8¾
9	9½	1	Marshal Field	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
8	8	1.20	Mathieson Alkali	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
18	1½		May Dept Stores	700	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6¼	1½		Melville Shoe	400	15½	15	15	15
12¾	2		Miami Cop	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
3¾	2		Midland Steel	300	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
4⅜	⅞		Min Moline	200	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
13	1¼		Min SP & SSM	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
24	3¼		Mo Kan & Tex	700	1½	1½	1½	1½
11	1½		Mo K&T pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
26	2½		Mo Pacific	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	17¾
16½	3½		Mo Pacific pf	700	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
2¾	⅞		Montgom Ward	400	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
63⅜	2		Motor Products	12100	14½	13¾	14¼	14¼
13⅜	2		Motor Wheel	700	16½	15½	16½	15½
27½	5		Mullins Mfg	100	4	3¾	4	3¾
9¾	2⅛		Mullins pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
			Murray Body	700	17	16¼	17	17
			—N—					
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	1400	15	14¾	15	14¾
48¾	6½	2.00	Nat Biscuit	1700	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¼
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Cash Reg	400	11½	11	11½	11¼
92	45	5	Nat

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade and Industry Maintain Recent Pace—Securities Rise

Dominating all else this week, as expected, has been the political news. Now that the election is over, business and finance breathe a sigh of relief, and decide that progress is to continue. Suspense is over and cool appraisal indicates that conservatism is still in the saddle.

The stock market has placed the seal of approval on hopes for betterment, and trade indices bear out predictions that the improvement would not be relinquished.

One of the most important developments during the week was the announcements that Great Britain was drafting a debt note to the United States in which postponement of the installment due Dec. 15 amounting in all to $95,550,000 might be asked. France is also expected to send a plea for a respite of the $19,261,438 owed by her in interest on the same date. The British note is expected to point out the extreme difficulty in paying such a large sum, particularly as the adverse exchange adds about £10,000,000 to the payment, and that the payment will further dislocate world trade and injure the financial situation.

Buys Richfield Oil Company

Among domestic items of interest to the business and financial world was the rise in unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, the third consecutive month of gain; the withdrawal of Consolidated Oil Corporation from the contest for control of the Richfield Oil Company of California, and the purchase of the latter by the Standard Oil Company of California; and publication of a statement by the Federal Farm Loan Board showing that combined credit advances by the banks under its jurisdiction on Sept. 30 amounted to $1,906,639,048, of which $1,289,952,900 came from the Federal Land Banks, $516,870,192 from Joint Stock Land Banks and $99,815,866 from the Intermediate Credit Bank.

The break in the Canadian dollar on Monday to a discount of 13½ cents, the widest discount since July 19, was ascribed to reports that the Canadian Government intended to increase its currency as a reflationary measure in an endeavor to raise prices. The American Iron and Steel Institute stated that the output of steel ingots in United States increased in October for the fourth consecutive month, production of 1,068,550 tons comparing with 875,061 in September, 832,402 in August and 792,533 tons in July.

Railroads Seek Rate Cuts

Class 1 railroads this week asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend the freight rate surcharges scheduled to expire March 31 and permit the carriers to retain the proceeds instead of transferring them to a pool for loans to weaker roads.

All railroads which touch points served by Mississippi Barge Lines, Inland Waterways Corporation and independent barge lines have asked the commission for permission to reduce freight rates to a point 25 per cent above the all-water rates, in order to be able to compete more effectively. They have lost much freight of late to the barge lines, which are said to have reduced their rates.

Of interest was the announcement that the Radio Corporation and controlling interests have drawn up plans for a reorganization plan to be submitted to the Department of Justice in an effort to forestall a suit against them under the anti-trust laws, the contest between La-Motte T. Cohu, president, and E. L. Cord, auto manufacturer, for control of the Aviation Corporation of Delaware, and the withdrawal of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from the manufacture of higher alcohols from petroleum by transferring its interest to a new company, Standard Alcohol Company.

Business Holding Steady

Business this week has been holding its own. While wholesale buying has been cautious, department stores have enjoyed good response to advertising. Sales of mail order houses have been improving of late, and Christmas buying is increasing.

Industrial activities are steady. Steel operations are maintained around 20 per cent. Freight car loadings for the last week in October are down almost 4 per cent from the previous week. Work by auto manufacturers on new models is stimulating activity in motor centers. Hosiery mills in Philadelphia are on full time. Production of textile plants continue at a high rate, but silk and wool mills are somewhat less active. Demand for boots, shoes, millinery, leather and rubber goods is better. Consumption of electricity last week made the best comparative showing since the first of the year.

In finance, improvement continues. Bank clearings this week improved, says Dun's. New bond issues offered in New York totaled only $500,000 compared with $23,549,000 last week. The stock market was strong, moving definitely higher Thursday and Friday. Bonds, too, were advancing. Commercial failures are declining, and bank failures are much smaller.

Abroad there is more optimism, especially in Germany, where industry is improving slowly but steadily. Unemployment is decreasing, and markets are more active. The country's largest cotton concern, Deutsche Baumwoll A. G., states it has unfilled orders to keep plants fully employed until after the end of the year. Steel exports are up, and coal sales are higher.

There is a more hopeful tone in Hungary and in France. In Great Britain employment is rising, and sentiment is more optimistic.

TO DREDGE CAPE CANAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Awards of contracts approximating $2,270,000 for river and harbor work, announced Thursday by the War Department, include one to the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company, New York City, $171,215, for dredging the Cape Cod Canal.

POND CREEK POCAHONTAS CO.

In October Pond Creek Pocahontas mined 175,735 tons of coal, a new monthly high record. This compared with output of 154,478 tons in September, the previous high, and with 128,642 tons in October, 1931.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	28	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22½	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17	16½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	32	32
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	38⅜	38⅜
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	76½	76
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	70	70
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90	89
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	105¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105¼	105
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103½	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	105¼
Amer Type Fdrs deb 6s '75	70	70
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34½	34⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75	75
Armstrong Cork 5s '50	78	78
Atch T&SF adj 4s '9 5sta	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅛	92⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	82½	80
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	29	29
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78¼	78¼
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	70½	70½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	65¾	65
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33	32
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	45¾	45
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	53	53
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅞	107⅝
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	84¼	84⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	95
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90	90
Boston & Maine 5s '67	66¾	66
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105¾	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86⅛	86⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	44⅛	44
Bur Cr N 5s '34	59⅜	59⅜
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	71	71
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87⅞	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87¼	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	87⅞	87⅞
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93¼	93¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	106	106
Can North deb 7s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	69¾	69¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	77½	77
Can Pacific 5s '54	84	84
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	21½	21⅛
Cen Ill & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	72
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81⅞	81⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	57	56½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	93¾	93¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	67¾	67½
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	104
Ches & O 4½s B	84¾	84¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	44	44
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	18	17
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	90⅛	90⅛
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104¼	104
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	43	42½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	53½	53½
Chicago M&StP 4½s ref A '89	56	56
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8½	8¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	26	25
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	23	23
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	19	18½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	55	55
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	25½	24¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	62½	62½
Chicago*RI&P rfg 4s '34	37	37
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	33¼	33
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	21¼	20¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97¼	97¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103⅞	103¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100¼	100
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111	111
Childs Co 5s '43	27¼	27
Chile Copper 5s '47	39¼	38¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95¼	95
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	76	76
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	53	52½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	77½	77
Colo Industrial 5s '34	27	27
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	79½	79½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	52⅛	52⅛
Columbia Gas & Co 5s deb '61	82½	82
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82	82
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95½	94½
Con Gas 5s '57	102	101¾
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	102½	102
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¾	97¾
Con Gas Co dem 5½s '45	105¼	105⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	89½	89½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2	2
Del Pwr & Lt 4½s '69	91	91
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81	81
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	96⅜	96⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	42½	40
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	20	19½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s 5s '78	26⅜	26⅜
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅝	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '53	102⅛	102⅛
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	87½	85⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	88½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅞	103½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	31¼	30½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	45¼	45
Erie RR gen 5s '75	31½	30¾
Fed Light & Traction 5s '42	10½	10½
Fed Sugar Ref 6s '49	99	99
Fisk Rub Co 8½s '40	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s 37	103¼	102⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	54½	54½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78¼	78¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79½	79
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	90	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100½	100
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	103
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	48	47⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	49	49
Great Northern 7s '36 A	68½	67
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	28¼	28¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	41
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52	51½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102¼
Ill Central 4s '53	50	50
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	53½	55
Ill Cntral 4¾s '66	40	40
Ill Central 6½s '36	68½	68
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45½	45
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80¼	80¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	45¾	45
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64	64
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	18	18
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22⅜	22⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47¼	47¼
Int Paper 6s '55	19¼	19
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	39¾	39½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	44⅜	44
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	41½	40½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102	102
Kan City P & L 4½s B	102¼	102¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅞	88⅜
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	66	66
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91½	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65	64⅞
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	45¾	45¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	46¾	46¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	52	52
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	68⅜	68⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	84	84
Long Island rfg 4s '49	83¾	83¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33	33
L&N uni 4s '40	45	45
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26½	25½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	95⅞	95⅞
Metro Water 5½s '50	69	69
Met W S 4s '38	13½	13½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95¾	95¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	82	82
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79½	79½
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	53½	53½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47½	47½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	36	36
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	62	62
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16½	16
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	31	30
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	29¾	29½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	29½	29¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	29½	29½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15½	15¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	80⅜	80½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	86¼	85⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	86⅞	86¼
Nat Steel 5s '56	78⅞	78½
New Orleans T&T 4½s B '61	102½	102½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	85	85
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	62⅝	62
N O T & M 5½s '54	27½	27½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73¼	72
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71	70⅜
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	47½	46½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	48¼	48
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	52½	52
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	62	61⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	20	19½
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	35½	35
NY Dock Co 4s '51	63	62⅞
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅛	105⅛
NY Edison 5s '44	106¾	106¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	112⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99½	99½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	65	65
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	79	78
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	75	75
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52	52
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¾	101¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	101	100¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108	108
NY Sus & W 4½s	50	50
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103½	103⅛
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65	65
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50	49⅜
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	94½
Norf & W div 4s '44	94½	94½
North Am Co 5s '61	86	85½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	81¾	81⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	85	84½
Nor Ohio 5s '45	45	45
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82⅛	82
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	65	64⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104¾	103¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	25	23
Ore Short Lin egtd 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82	82
Otis Steel 6s '41	30¾	30¾
Owens Ill Glass 5s	98½	98½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Paramount Public 5½s '50	25½	24¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	46½	46½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	29	26½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s 41	41½	41½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	78½	78½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¼	90¾
Penn nRilroad con 4s '48	94¾	94
Penn nRailroad 4½s D '70	65⅝	65⅝
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	81½	79¼
Penn nRailroad con 4½s '60	99	99
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81¼	81¼
Penn nRailroad 5s '64	81⅞	81½
Penn aRilroad gold 6½s 36	99⅞	99⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103	103
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75	72
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84	84
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95⅜	95
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	62	62
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50⅞	50¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99	99
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57¾	57
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	91¼	91¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33⅜	33
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	65	65
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95¾	95¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	101⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '40	72¾	72¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70	69
Republic I&S 5s '40	75½	75½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	45¾	45
Rich Term 5s	95	95
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	35½	35
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	69½	64
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	33½	33½
St Joseph & GI 4s '47	85¾	85¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50	49½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12	11½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10	9½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	37	37
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	87⅞	83½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	2½	2½
Shell Union 5s '47	80⅛	79½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83½	82⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94½	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	96⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	67	67
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅞	100¾
Southern Bell Tel & T 5s '41	105⅜	105
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50½	50½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	51	49⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50¼	50
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	78	78
Southern Pacific O A 4½s '77	66	65⅜
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	27¼	25¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	64⅞	64⅝
Southern Ay gen 6s '56	33	33
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	35⅜	35
Southern Ry 5s reg	58	58
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96¼
Studebaker 6s	51¼	49⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99	99
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	34	34
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	98	98
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	97¾	97
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	91½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	88	88
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22	22
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	56	56
Union El L & U 1st 5s '57	101⅜	100⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '35	101⅜	101⅜
Union El of Shicago 5s	17	17
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97¼	97
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84	84
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48	47⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70	67⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '59 ww	32⅞	32
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	35⅞	35⅜
Vanadium 5s '41	52	50
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101¾	101⅜
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	63	63
Walworth 6s '43	28½	28½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	16⅞	16⅞
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	23½	22
Warren Bros 6s '41	40	40
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99⅞
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33⅞	33⅜
Western Union 5s '51	59	58⅞
Western Union 6½s '36	79½	78⅛
Western Union 5s '60	59	59
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	69¾	65⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	86
Winston Salem 4s	83	83
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40½	40
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67⅞	66¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	67	66¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov12	Nov11
3½s '47	121.15	101.14	101.15	101.13
3½s 4th '47	103.2	102.1	102.2	102.3
4th 4¼s '38	103.5	103.2	103.4	103.5
4th 4¼s reg	103.1	103.1	103.1	102.31
US 3s '55 reg	95.29	95.29	95.23	95.29
US 3s '55	96.6	96.3	96.6	96.3
US 3¼s '49	97.24	97.18	97.20	97.21
US 3¼s '43 Mar.	100.31	100.31	100.31	101.00
US 3¼s '43 June.	101.	101.	101.	101.1
US 3¼s '47	100.22	100.20	100.21	100.20
US 3¼s '56	102.	102.	102.	102.
US 4s '54	103.30	103.28	103.29	103.27
US 4¼s '52	107.10	107.7	107.10	107.8

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17⅛	17
Antioquia 7s A '45	9½	9½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48¾	48⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	48¾	48⅝
Australia 4½s '56	71¾	71¼
Australia 5s '55	76⅞	76
Australia 5s '57	76¾	76½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50	50
Austria Hydro 6½s	37½	37½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	38⅛	38⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¾	91¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	96½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	104⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103¾	103¾
Bergen 5s '60	75	75
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50½	50½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51	51
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5¼	5⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6½	6½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen Fr) 7s '52	19	18
Brazil 6½s '26-'37	17½	17⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21¼	20⅞
Brisbane 6s '50	75	75
Brisbane 6s '50	75	75
Brisbane 5s '58	66⅜	66⅜
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25	24⅜
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	38⅛	38⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27⅛	27⅛
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	87¾	87¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98⅞	98¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	80	80
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9¾	9¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¾	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7⅛	7⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7⅛	7
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	24	24
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	23	23
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	22	22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	30	30
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	30¼	29½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	70	70
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	75¾	74½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	15½	14⅜
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	25	25
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90⅜	90⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39½	39½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9	9
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	75⅞	75¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91	91
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92	92
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta	81⅞	81⅞
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50	50
Dutch El 6s '47	100⅜	100⅛
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100¼	100½
Estonia Rep Co 7s '54	44	44
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	68⅛	68
Finnish A 6½s '54	65¼	65¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123¾	123⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	55	54½
German 7s '49	57½	57½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57½	57½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	50⅞	50⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58¾	58¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	45	43
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51¾	51¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	36½	35
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	38	38
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	52⅜	51⅝
Greek 6s '68	24½	24½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	81¼	81¼
Hamburg 6s '48	44	44
Harpen 6s '49 ww	55½	55½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	60½	60½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	18⅛	18⅛
Hungary Mun '7s '63	16½	16½
Irish Free State 5s '60	70	70
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88½	88½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	42½	42½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	51	50¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	63¼	63¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	23	23
Karstadt 6s '43	29⅜	29⅜
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	16	14⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	14	13½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	78½	78⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82	82
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14⅜	14⅜
New South Wales 5s '58	73	72½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104⅜	104⅜
North German Lloyd 6s '47	43¼	43⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	80⅞	80½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	83¼	83¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	86½	86
Norway (King) 6s '44	86	86
Norway (King) 6s '52	85⅜	85
Oriental Dev Ltd 5s '53	52	52
Oslo (City) 6s '55	88½	88½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101¾	101¾
Paulista Ry 7s '42	40	40
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5¼	5¼
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10½	10½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54½	54½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61½	61¼
Prussia 6½s '51	47⅜	47
Prussia 6s '52	46½	46½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	93½	93½
Rhine Main 7s '50	58⅛	58⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '32	48¾	48¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	49¼	49¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	55	55
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	49	48½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	45¾	45½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	36	36
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	8¼	8¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85¼	85
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86⅜	86⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	9½	9½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56¾	56¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	55	53¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	20½	20¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	21	21
Siemens 6½s '51	65	64½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42½	42½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	97⅜	96½
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	44½	44½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37	36¾
Tyrol 7s '52	45⅛	45⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅛	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	38¾	38⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	38¼	38¼
UrUuguay (Repl 6s '60	34½	34
Vienna 6s '52	51½	51½
Warsaw 7s '58	41	41
Westphalia El 6s '53	40⅞	40
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	30⅛	30

Bank Deposits In New York Expand

WHEN bank deposits increase, people are regaining confidence. The record of the gains by members of the New York Clearing House Association in the last four months indicate that this confidence has steadily grown stronger. Since last June the increase by these banks has averaged $40,000,000 weekly. A new high record for 1932 was established last Saturday when the aggregate of net demand and time deposits was $6,841,364,000

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Night-Music in Vienna

By MAX GRAF

Vienna

IN FORMER times the streets and squares of Vienna were not so free of music on fine summer evenings as they are today, when the only music heard is the hooting of motorcars and the noise of trams. In olden days music was made not only in concert halls, but also in the open air and on the street, and there was music for all, even for the poor who could pay nothing. Perhaps if we take a walk through the streets and squares of old Vienna we may observe this.

We find ourselves in medieval Vienna in 1385 in the narrow alleys of a Gothic town. Who approaches us with song and sound of instruments? They are the students of the university serenading through the streets. Many of them have been to Italian universities, for the students of the Middle Ages were wont to wander from land to land, and during the warm Italian evenings it was their custom to walk through the streets of Bologna or Padua singing and playing the lute. Among the German students who studied in Italy we have Oktavian Fugger II, an outstanding member of the famous commercial family, whose book on the lute is preserved at the National Library in Vienna. On the flyleaf Fugger wrote, "This was my old lute-book whilst I was studying in Welschland in Bonnonia anno 1562."

Street Concerts

Then there is the son of a Nürnberg patrician family, Christof Kress, who studied in Padua from 1575 to 1578. Others again studied in Montpeller, like the Basle doctor, Felix Platter, who tells us a great deal about the students' nocturnal serenades. For instance, in 1553 he wrote: "On the 11th, December we went 'gassatum' (on the Gasse—narrow street—hence the word 'Cassation' for Serenade, which is often used by Haydn and Mozart) Fridericus, Huggelins and I struck our three lutes together."

On April 16, 1554, he was "prayed by our youngest neighbour, the noble Monsieur Gnichichandre, to entertain four damoiselles with what is named a haubade. There we came at midnight and first did beat the 'drumen' (drums) to awake the neighbours in the Grasse, then the trumpets, after that the haubois (oboe), then came the whistling and the violins and at last the three lutes, for full three-quarters of an hour."

In July, 1557, Platter describes another serenade. "We had two lutes, I and H. Tiebolt struck them together, after which I took the harps. The ben belfort drew across the violin—and the goldsmith Hagenbach whistled to it (whistling stood for wood wind); it was indeed a delicate music."

This was the custom in the South and the students introduced it to the North. The Vienna University did its utmost to rule out these nocturnal concerts of the students, for we find the words—in 1385—"Non vadant de nocte post pulsum campane sine lumine praesertim cum musicis instrumentis" (students may not go out at night after curfew without a light and especially not with musical instruments) and "nec sind noctivagi cum instrumentis musicis et cantibus in plateis" (they must not be night-rovers who go to the squares with musical instruments and singing). But the numbers of vetoes only show that youth was loath to sacrifice its evening music.

The Classical Period

The classical period of musical serenades began in the seventeenth century. From Italy came the new concerted music, the Sonatas da camera, and the students in particular used to patronize this style of music. Johann Rosenmüller called his Suites "Studenten musik"—music for three or five violins, or "may be played on other instruments"—and says that he composed them "in a friendly desire to please and serve the master students, if they should so wish to honour noble gentlemen and persons of standing with night-music." Johann Prtzel in 1669 wrote his "Musica Vespertina Lipsica," or Leipzigische Abend Music" and in 1695 Aufschnaiter of Nürnberg composed his "Concors Discordia" — Serenades in the form of a Suite. The collection "Zodaici Musici" (Augsburg, 1698) is specifically written for "Comedies, banquet music, serenades and for other pleasant meeting-places."

In the poem, "Nacht Musikanten," by Abraham, to Santa Clara, Vienna possesses a charming description of an evening serenade which took place at the end of the seventeenth century.

Hier sind wir arme Narrn
Auf Plätzen und auf Gassen
Und thun die ganze Nacht
Mit unserer musik passen.

(Here, we poor fools,
In the squares and in the streets
With our serenading
We watch the whole night thro')

This is the beginning of the poem, which goes on to say how the musicians, with flutes, cymbals, trumpets, theorbos and galischan made music before the house of the beloved, with "lovesick Arias, with pases and sighings" until the watchman appeared, when "runs were made with feet instead of with their hands."

Ach schöne Phillis hör
Doch unser Musizieren
Und lass uns eine Nacht
In deinem Schoss pausieren.

Ah, lovely Phyllis do but list
To our music-making
And suffer us one night
To pause awhile by thee.

The Eighteenth Century

After the seventeenth century the evening serenading grew apace. At every corner of Vienna, at every turn, there echoed the sound of song and instruments. In the year 1799 the "Wielandschen Neuen Teutschen Merkur" announced that "Night-musicians are as plentiful here as they are under the beautiful skies of Italy, sometimes there are whole societies of singers or there is noisy instrumental music; at times a solitary flute or mandolin will reecho in the quiet streets as the players make their way home, or a crowd of listeners, who have hastily forsaken their couches, will gather round them.

The popularity of this open air music gave rise to a mass-production of "Serenades" "Cassations," "Divertimenti" and "Notturni." In a Vienna paper dated July 16, 1783, the music dealer Toricella refers to "very special Night-pieces" which will "provide fresh material for entertaining lovers of nocturnal music and seranades." The national Austrian characteristic found in the Serenade soon permeated the serious music. Even before Haydn, the composers Zach, Wodicka, Holler and Pichl had in their "Cassationen," made use of this national music, which, up till then, had only been heard among musicians of a lower order.

When young Haydn was in Vienna he soon became familiar with this kind of serenade-music and after his discharge from the Sängerkonvikt of St. Stephen, used to earn money by means of it. It was here he first became conversant with his folk-themes and called his first string quartets "Quadri," "Cassationen," "Divertimenti," "Notturni."

Mozart, too, wrote a great deal of this kind of "Night-music" among which is the wonderful "Haffner Serenade." And he himself was fêted with the Nacht-musik. In a letter to his father on Nov. 3, 1781, he wrote: "At night, at 11 o'clock I was given 'Nacht musik' with two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons. The six gentlemen who played are poor devils, but they blew their instruments prettily together. . . ." From this branch of the Viennese serenade sprang the fragrant flower of Beethoven's "Serenade" and the magical romance of Schubert's "Octet." The serenades of Brahms and Richard Strauss are the last products of this classical Viennese tradition of serenades.

'Music in the Air'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

PURSUING the operetta vein in which they made "The Cat and the Fiddle," Messrs. Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein 2d have put together an even more ambitious "musical adventure," "Music in the Air," presented by Miss Peggy Fears at the Alvin Theater, beginning Nov. 8, 1932. Settings by Mr. Joseph Urban, pictorially descriptive of the Bavarian and Munich backgrounds, costumes tastefully gay in color by Mr. John W. Harkrider, and an enlarged orchestra conducted by Mr. Victor Baravalle with an alertness that misses none of the intricate values of Mr. R. Russell Bennett's orchestration embroideries, together with an exceptional cast, combine to make this an uncommonly generous gesture in the way of entertainment. Consider the engagement of Mr. Reinald Werrenrath for the fragmentary and apparently interpolated rôle of a peasant bird seller. He has one song, "And Love Was Born," sung in his fine, upstanding concert-hall style which seems not to involve a feeling for the impersonation that his part implies. There can be no question of the spectators' enjoyment of his singing.

* * *

Outstanding in the fullness of pleasure given is Mr. Walter Slezak, last seen in New York in "Meet My Sister," and now acting and singing the part of a shy but hearty Bavarian village schoolmaster who becomes smitten with a prima donna during a visit to Munich but returns to his rural life when he finds that he is only a passing fancy for her. So all ends as it should in operetta, with the schoolmaster marrying the daughter of the music teacher when she finds that she cannot hope to be a professional singer, and the prima donna resuming her bickering and cooing with the librettist who writes operettas for her.

Appropriately enough in a story told in terms of music, the subject of this piece is musical composition and expression through music. From the start there is music in the air, with the music teacher rising at dawn to set down on paper a theme inspired by a nightingale's song that has somehow become confused with a Beethoven motif that sticks in his memory. He isn't very clear about it. So the incident may be one of the many bits of sly musical fun with which the whole score is inlaid. Composers of popular tunes are all like that, this piece seems to say when the orchestral voice drops so often into scraps of recollected melody that we give up trying to place them, and relax to take our fill of enjoyment of the ingenuity and suavity of it all. That strain again—was it not an echo of "You try somebody else . . ."? No matter. How neatly Mr. Baravalle is bringing out every turn of Mr. Kern's musical wit.

* * *

At times the piece takes on the air of a battle of music, as in the scene in the music publisher's office at the end of the first act, when the principals engage in an impromptu performance of scenes from Bruno's new operetta. The fictitious personages and the people who are mimicking them become entangled in their impulses, with the country girl getting her first taste of disillusionment when she contemplates the free and easy behavior of Bruno and the prima donna, Frieda, in their rehearsal-recital. Then there is Karl basking fatuously in the careless smiles of Frieda, Frieda exploding tempestuously on the slightest provocation, Bruno preening himself vainly and petulantly, the urbane publisher trying to calm the gusts of temper all about him, and the overworked arranger-conductor waiting with patient desperation for order to emerge from the chaos. All of this carried on as a musical conversation, every comma in the talk and action having its orchestral notation, even to the tinkle that goes with dropping a lump of sugar into a cup.

Far, indeed, is "Music in the Air" from the musical comedies of yesterday with their set songs and bald musical cues. Almost continuous is the orchestral song, and airs in the conventional presentation are few. When Frieda goes into her big number, she snaps into it almost at its climax, carries off the top note with a grand flourish that is unimpaired by the diminishment of breath that might have resulted from singing it all through, and—quick, Watson, a medal—offers no encore. Miss Bettina Hall sings and acts Frieda with zest and an abandon that makes a real, if not at all sympathetic, person of the prima donna. The difficulty is in the writing of the part for an American. The Viennese somehow can be pleasant with their decadent touches in operetta, but Frieda and Bruno are to be disdained and laughed at, not laughed with. Upon them are fastened the few rough lines that have mistakenly been allowed to creep into an entertainment that needs no vulgar banalities to give it pep for the inert. Mr. Tullio Carminati stays always within the caddish coloration of the talented Bruno, a combination of good casting and clever craftsmanship. Exemplary is Mr. Harry Mestayer's presentation of the conductor's comically dry despair. The general effect of the piece is light-handed and good-natured, with marches, chorals and musical banter filling out the evening without dancing other than a graceful specialty done by Desha.

E. C. S.

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Mr. Frederick Lloyd as David Lloyd George, Mr. A. Bromley Davenport as Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Sam Livesey as Georges Clemenceau, in "Versailles."

Sugar and Vinegar

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WYNDHAM'S THEATER — Basil Dean's production of "Service," by C. L. Anthony, produced Oct. 11, 1932; Lyceum Theater—"Here We Are Again," a revue, book and lyrics by Archie de Bear and Reginald Arkell, music by Wolseley Charles, produced by Archie de Bear, Oct. 12, 1932; Kingsway Theater—Komisarjevsky's production of "Versailles," by Emil Ludwig, translated by Geoffrey Dunlop, first performance Oct. 18, 1932; Gaiety Theater—"After Dinner," a revue devised by Gwen Farrar, produced Oct. 20, 1932.

Miss C. L. Anthony (whose real name is Dodie Smith) is a sentimentalist. Her characters are sentimentalists, too. Gabriel Service, head of a furnishing firm that has given London value for money for 200 years, is almost as distressed at the thought that, owing to the slump, he will have to sell out to a mushroom sort of penny bazaar organization as he is at the necessity of sacking Timothy Benton, a faithful and earnest, but not very enterprising, employee of the shop. Benton himself, even after he has been sacked, and his wife has started a successful café, lavishes on the house of Service a devotion that would make Eton and Harrow, and Oxford and Cambridge, all rolled into one, self-conscious. The Service children at first appear to have a somewhat more brassy exterior than either Benton or their father, but long before the finish they, too, turn out to have hearts of gold. Conveniently for Miss Anthony, the end of the slump, so far as Service's is concerned, happens to coincide with the end of her play, and, to mark this fortunate conjunction of circumstances, at this precise moment, after a heavy storm, the sun shines out bravely, and a gorgeous rainbow appears on the back-cloth of Wyndham's Theater.

Of course, even with a National Government, things do not really happen like this. But in spite of its sentimentality, "Service" is at least as true to the facts of ordinary middle-class existence as are the gloom-befogged plays of the Russo-Manchester school of industrial dramatists. After all, the sun does sometimes shine; people have been known to get jobs. These are facts, and Miss Anthony is entitled to make the most of them.

* * *

She certainly makes the most of her knowledge of what goes on behind shop counters and in the manager's office. This part of her play has the stamp of absolute accuracy upon it, and is written throughout with delicious humor. With the melodrama of Service's wife, who runs away from him, Miss Anthony is not quite so happy, but she more than recovers when she comes to deal with the affairs of the Bentons.

Mr. Leslie Banks, as Gabriel Service, holds the play together, splendidly subduing his natural forcefulness to the gentleness of this harassed man. The most accomplished English acting of today is piano rather than forte in character. Mr. J. H. Roberts, as Timothy Benton, is excellent all through, and he has one admirable moment in which this quiet type of acting achieves a memorable effect. As Service begins to tell him of the economies the firm is making, Benton stands fingering a few business papers, with a timid smile on his face. One can tell the exact second at which Benton realizes that he is to be among the "economies," for at that precise moment the smile vanishes—completely, suddenly, in a flash.

* * *

Mr. Ludwig cannot, like Miss Anthony, be accused of viewing things too rosily. Perhaps, however, even Miss Anthony (or, for that matter, Sir James Barrie or Mr. A. A. Milne) would find it difficult to take a rosy view of the Versailles conference, which is Mr. Ludwig's melancholy subject. But they, one feels sure, would have represented the allied delegates at the conference as men gallantly struggling against tremendous odds, and failing only because of the magnitude of their task. Not so Mr. Ludwig. He sees the peace treaties as documents drawn up by "knaves to make a trap for fools." He is particularly hard on Mr. Lloyd George, whom he represents as a charlatan of the worst kind. Mr. Frederick Lloyd, who plays this part in the Independent Theater Club production at the Kingsway, does not make up very like his distinguished model, and does not imitate him with any great exactitude. Mr. Bromley Davenport comes nearer to the outward appearance of Woodrow Wilson, a man whom Mr. Ludwig considers to have had moderately enlightened ideas, but who, unfortunately, for his career at the conference, was too convinced, as Mr. Ludwig saw him, of the moral superiority of America to Europe to be altogether persona grata. The best performance in the play is undoubtedly Mr. Sam Livesey's as Clemenceau. For Clemenceau Mr. Ludwig has some respect. He likes his courage, his determination, his devotion to the interests of his country. The part has therefore genuine fire in it, which Mr. Livesey nurses into a flame. But one character cannot make a play, and "Versailles," to which Mr. Komisarjevsky has designed some expressively aberrant settings, is too disjointed to have much interest as drama.

"Here We Are Again" and "After Dinner" are two revues that have many good things in them. In the former Mr. Gillie Potter is in great form, and "The Idle Rich," we are almost inclined to say, is the best revue song we have ever heard. It has humor, pathos, satire and a catchy tune—what more could one want? The chorus of "After Dinner" is extremely graceful, and dances delightfully. Miss Hermione Baddeley enlivens the stage whenever she is on it, and is exceedingly amusing in a sketch that shows her as the absent-minded wife of an irascible author.

H. H.

'Kameradschaft'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Kameradschaft," a German motion picture, showing German and French workers brought into brotherly understanding during a mine disaster on the border, is being presented at the Europa Theater. The tragic power of this film is so definite that its many incidents of the sufferings of men trapped in a blazing mine take their place as appropriate details. Herr G. W. Pabst, the director, evidences no relish for unpleasant details, so possibly the picture could not have been much less painful in incident and still have got over its idea strongly. Dominant is the theme that national boundaries are fictitious barriers when humane needs arise.

When the news comes to the German workers that the mine is on fire on the French side, all the little national differences which have been set forth in the early scenes of the picture are put aside in a spontaneous impulse to aid brother miners. All but three of the rescuers cross the border in two motor lorries. These three pass from German territory to the French side through a mine corridor. After the French are rescued by the Germans, the theme is rounded out by having the French going to the rescue of the three Germans who had broken through an underground barrier and given aid to an elderly French miner and the grandson whom he had bravely sought and found unaided. The sequences showing him evading the guard and making his way down many ladders when the lift gets out of order are among the most affecting in the picture. Herr Pabst works out his scenes always in terms of action. The meanings are always clear, even for those who know no German. The conversation is in the form of scraps of talk rather than dialogue, so one rather deplores the wordy English titles that are too frequently superimposed upon the film.

Interesting as are many of the faces seen in this picture, Herr Pabst keeps dominant its idea, and requires his human figures to serve that idea at all times. Heroic poses are not struck and held by the leaders of these rescue parties; everything proceeds in a workmanlike manner, without camera consciousness, with the result that one is not aware of the personages as personalities. Closeups are used for dramatic emphasis, not to exploit faces for film fans. By the time the picture ends, the spectator finds himself breathing hard with sympathy for the exertions of the rescuers and with pity for the anxiety of the miners' womenfolk and children. In the Aristotelian sense this film exerts a purging effect upon the emotions, something that is rare either in the theater or in the cinema. Handclapping by the spectators greets the remark of one of the speakers at the public celebration with which the picture closes: "We have two common enemies—War and Gas! For this reason we must stick together." No romantic incidents are forced into the foreground of this picture, to throw its theme out of focus.

Paintings by Gari Melchers

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

CONTINUING until May 1, a loan exhibition of Mr. Gari Melchers's paintings and drawings has been opened at the American Academy of Arts and Letters, at Broadway and 155th Street. It is open free from 10 to 5 weekdays and from 2 to 5 holidays and Sundays. Ranging from pictures made during his long sojourn in rural Holland after his student days at the Düsseldorf Academy and with Lefebvre and Boulanger in Paris, to genres recently painted in Virginia, this showing offers an uncommon opportunity to observe progressions in an artist's style over a long period. In 1886 he won honorable mention at the Paris Salon; two years later he was awarded the first-class medal in Munich, and in 1889 a grand prize at the Paris exposition. Many other honors followed, including gold medals at the Buffalo, St. Louis and Philadelphia expositions, and the popular prize at the Carnegie show of 1927. Two of his paintings are in the Luxembourg. He is represented in numerous art museums in the United States and in the Toronto (Ont.) Museum. The pictures in the present exhibition come from the collections of Mrs. Charles Swift, Mrs. Busch Greenough, the Corcoran gallery, the Phillips Memorial, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Cornell University, the Milch Galleries of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Melchers.

Always a Colorist

Throughout the many phases of this artist's expression there is the sustained note of the colorist. In his Dutch paintings the hues are full, rich and glowing, and there is a technician's delight in the patternings of the women's flowered dresses as well as in the representation of the subtle lighting and shining textures.

His knowledge is manifest in his economical use of accessories, but there is no sense of bareness in the backgrounds because Mr. Melchers worked out his compositional space relations to a finality. Some visitors may have misgivings about the taste of some of his figure subjects, since the juxtaposition of nude and clothed figures in these times can serve no such iconoclastic purpose of protest against neo-classical tradition as that which animated Manet when he painted "Le Déjeuner sur L'Herbe."

Today one seldom meets with the huge exhibition canvases that once demanded attention by sheer size at salon and academy shows. So special interest attaches to two vast canvases which dominate the walls at either end of the gallery, "The Last Supper" and "The Communion." In the former Mr. Melchers's ability as a stage manager is evident in the placing of the figures, and in his ability to avoid all self-consciousness in the faces of his models. He knows how expressive of mental traits physical postures may be, and graphic is this presentation of the disciples in the guise of their several callings and variations of character. "The Communion," depicting 18 nearly life-size persons in devout service in a village chapel, strikes a top note in its blend of sincere feeling with resourceful craftsmanship. Each person is individualized, yet there is no diffusion of interest, so sure is the commanding note struck by focusing the attention of the group upon the dominant figure of the clergyman.

"MacPherson and MacDonald"

In "The Sermon" there is a conveyance of all Mr. Melchers's joy in the bright colors of the women's headdresses and embroideries, and again he individualizes the response of the listeners. Something of the lambent lighting of a Vermeer is evident in "The Choirmaster," with teacher and pupils going over the Sunday music. A definitely later manner is noticeable in "MacPherson and MacDonald," a widely known picture, painted in 1918, of a Scottish piper and drummer. Gone are the porcelain surfaces and silken textures of the Boulanger tradition. The paint is rough in its tactility, attaining a high pitch of vibrancy in the colors of the clan plaids which brightly put into the shade the khaki jerkins.

Backgrounds, once so carefully calculated, have all but disappeared in "A Woman of Virginia," a painting awarded the Baltimore Institute of Art's gold medal in 1931. This rugged woman might have been the heroine in that elemental play of the South, "Sun-up." Sturdily she stands in her misshapen working shoes, leaning hardly a pound of weight upon the long-handled hoe in her right hand. Here is labor in a new and self-respecting, enfranchised generation, an enheartening pendant to Millet's hopeless "Man With a Hoe." The artist's pleasure in warm color runs as high as ever, but he uses it in smaller areas, set off like jewels from the larger masses of cooler tones in the greens and blues of the woman's rough working dress.

For other phases of Mr. Melchers's art one should examine his high-keyed flower paintings, in which the paint is modeled, rather than brushed on, to build up the luminous forms of the blossoms; "The Smithy," with its discovery of the beauty of common things in a village blacksmith shop; "The Neighbors," a souvenir of back-fence gossip in the Negro quarter, and "Tonsorial Parlor," dated 1932, showing the painter pursuing his abiding interest in the human comedy, and building up his forms in planes of direct and reflected colored light.

Boston Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Winter Legends," Symphonie Concertante for pianoforte and orchestra, by Arnold Bax, was the central piece on the fifth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season (Nov. 11-12). The Friday afternoon performance was the first in the United States. The soloist was Miss Harriet Cohen, who performed a similar service to the composer at the original production of the work in London last winter. Miss Cohen, who was heard for the first time in Boston on the present occasion, had an immediate success.

Mr. Bax has let it be known, somewhat reluctantly, that this work is associated with the Far North. Certainly it employs liberally those shimmering timbres and acrid chords by which the modern master of the orchestra may evoke vast ice fields and the glare of sun on snow. But listening to it, we wondered if the music had not been composed for an opera, or, better, for a ballet. The facture is episodic, rather than organic in the symphonic sense. The material is undistinguished and its treatment not arresting. There are moments of beauty, especially in the slow movement, but the chief interest is rhythmic. The score indeed seems to suggest that jazz rhythms have been introduced into the Arctic Circle. So in the scenario that we composed during the performance, little Eskimos, in the first act, were doing the latest steps on the ice floes. In the second act there was a chilly idyl, interrupted apparently by bombs from a Zeppelin. The last act brought a barbaric feast of the Volsungs. We're sorry if this is wrong, but without something of the sort the work would hardly hold the attention for three-quarters of an hour. On the whole, we feel that Mr. Bax's muse thrives better in the Irish climate.

Dr. Koussevitzky completed a shivery program with a thrilling account of the First—and least characteristic—Symphony of Sibelius; but his kettledrums were a little too loud in the last movement. The concert began, on Armistice Day, with a performance of "The Star-Spangled Banner," with orchestra and audience standing. The other item was a very Haydnesque symphony by Haydn for string orchestra—No. 17, in F major—beautifully played.

L. A. S.

"Another Language" is to be presented in Germany, Austria, Hungary and elsewhere in central Europe, following the London production of this play, which is being acted in New York and Chicago.

Pennsylvania Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

NEW blood, much of it from the American West, has flooded the annual exhibition of water colors at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, deviating attention from the good old standbys of other years, and literally stealing the show.

One has become so familiar with the work of Mr. Frank W. Benson, Miss Violet Oakley, Mr. Birger Sandzen and Mr. John Whorf, to mention a typical group of regular exhibitors, that their water colors and color drawings, however excellent, do not bring the thrill of surprise and new interest stirred by the unfamiliar.

One notes also a swing away from reproductive impressionism and blatant realism toward imaginative compositions that savor now of the lyric, and now of satire turned to design purpose.

Of the former type are the delicate nudes in sylvan setting by Miss Martina D. Grenwis; of the latter the amusing though thoroughly pattern-controlled modernesques by Mr. Walt Louderback. Both these artists use imagination, and give forth more than a mere reflection of what they have seen. Lyric poetry has been sadly lacking, in recent art, and its return should be receved warmly after our long apprenticeship to things material.

Mr. Louderback's compositions are stylized both in choice of pigments and in general handling, but the stylization detracts neither from their humor nor from their incidental characterization. One sees a potentate in white alighting from his carriage to be bowed into a tropical mansion. Another, also conceived in Monte Carlo, is titled "Traffic Troubles," and depicts a bus driver with his passengers arguing with the owner of a battered little car at a turn in a mountain road.

It is interesting to contrast with such conceptions the scene in a restaurant by Mr. George Biddle, an artist with quite as individual a stylization, but with an imagination that enjoys the twisting of forms; or with the ultra-clear, entirely matter-of-fact statements of lighthouse and rocks by Mr. Edward Hopper.

The Cubistic study of light and shade may be felt in the background of such groups of water colors as those by Mr. Earl Horter and Mr. Henry McCarter. Mr. McCarter, the more poetic and consequently less angular of the two, employs subtle but keenly vibrant colors, touching the edges of objects to give mass effect, and dealing with subject matter that embraces everything from the breaking of a mountain storm to a quiet Pennsylvania barn. Mr. Horter, with a more restricted color range, devoted primarily to grays, blues and greens, is particularly interested by towns and by landscape lending itself to angularity of treatment.

Entirely different, again, are the water colors by Mr. Howard Giles and Mr. A. Beneduce. In the work of these men one senses deep interest in the lonely places of earth, and in the electric solitude of nature. Both develop a palette that is tense, and seek for subject matter, silent, moody country.

In feeling there is kinship between the black-and-white designs by Mr. Edward Warwick, with their strong decorative flavor, and the water color decorations of Renaissance background by Miss Marguerite Gaudin. Both these painters are romanticists. Miss Gaudin, using more definite patternization than Miss Grenwis, produces a less flexible composition, yet one with its individual charm.

Two water colorists indulge in semi-abstract picture writing. They are Mr. Stuart Davis, whose colors are vivid and strongly contrasting; and Mr. Saul Schary, whose more tonal and more subtle color development lends itself well to his chosen subject of "Alice in Wonderland."

In the field of the black-and-white a few personalities stand out. Most vital of these is Mr. Percy Crosby, creator of the "Skippy" comic strip, whose drawings of a girl dancer and a polo player with mallet raised to hit the ball are by far the most active compositions in the exhibition, executed with that directness of aim that can characterize the work only of a man who understands the essentials of movement at a glance.

Compositions of Chinese wrestlers by Mr. Thomas Handforth, though held more within the bonds of pattern, are nevertheless arresting, as are the series of boxing lithographs by Mr Robert Riggs.

The Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, which is holding its annual exhibition simultaneously with the water color show, is featuring a memorial group of miniatures by Miss Edith Kellett of Brantford, Ont., whose work has been exhibited in the Canadian National Exhibition, at the Royal Academy in London, and at the Beaux Arts in Paris.

The tone of the exhibition is entirely conservative, with one possible exception, that of a freely painted study of a girl seated, by Mr. Harry L. Johnson.

Two honor awards have been made; the society's medal of honor going to Miss Mary McMillan for "The Green Gown," and a newly instituted prize of $100, titled the McCarthy Prize, to Mrs. Martha B. Willson Day for "Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt and Herbert 3d."

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Three British stage stars have just entered into long film contracts. Mr. Jack Buchanan has agreed to make films for British and Dominions until 1936, Miss Jessie Matthews has taken out a two-year contract with Gaumont-British at £7800 a year, and Miss Heather Angel has signed a five-years contract worth £48,000, with the Fox Company.

Now a Sixteen-Note Scale

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TO COME out finally right in music, especially in musical composition, it is perhaps a good idea—consider, for illustration, Mr. Hans Barth—not to be too positive about yourself at the beginning. To allow a little room for argument when you start, even granting that you may be wrong, will assure you of so much the stronger position the moment things take a favorable turn for you. Again, we have the case of Mr. Barth for proof. The particular enterprise for which Mr. Barth has won notice is composing music in quarter tones and performing it on a duplex clavier, contrived by himself. As for any assertions on his part that the procedure would revolutionize the art of music, we do not find them in the record. He heard quarter tones talked about, and he devised a practicable instrument for sounding them. Then he wrote pieces on an original scheme of melody and harmony, using a scale of 24 notes to the octave instead of the regular 12, and practised himself in playing them. Next after that he conveyed his ponderous two-deck piano to the concert platform and presented the quarter-tone works in public.

Now if there are persons who maintain that Mr. Barth went astray in this exploit, they get nowhere trying to beguile him into controversy. He acknowledges frankly that he was off the trail. Nevertheless, there stands his quarter-tone piano in his studio; and there remain the works he has composed for it. So the mischief goes, while the monument stays

Quarter tones for Mr. Barth are, we find, "out." Music on the 24-note plan is with him a discontinued line. Does that, however, signify his return to the melodic and harmonic theories of Bach, Beethoven and Wagner? By no means. He has latterly gone in for an altogether new view—new, at any rate, as far as he is concerned—of the octave, which he divides not into 12 nor into twice 12, but into 16 parts. He rejects, accordingly, both the chromatic scale that we are used to, and the quarter-tone scale that he was a while ago experimenting with, and adopts a scale which yet has to be named; let those get down their Greek or their Latin grammars and figure out a suitable designation who will.

Mr. Barth hardly pretends to have formulated his notions into a system. Nor has he designed an instrument to give out the sounds of the 16-note scale. Mostly, he tells of probabilities, rather than of actualities; and yet, he has got at one or two concrete points that tend to make his rule, his hypothesis—have it what you like—convincing. He finds that when he tunes a "do-mi-sol" chord on a keyboard instrument in such fashion that the "mi" and the "sol" fall exactly on the nearest sixteenth subdivision, he has the so-called just tuning of these notes that was in use before Bach's time. He holds that Bach erred in modifying, or "tempering," the notes of the old scale, to make them relatively in tune for all keys.

As for composing on the 16-note scale, it could doubtless be done without a mechanism of special invention. For the tones are all within the power of violinists or of singers to produce. Indeed, music, both instrumental and vocal, written before the days of the tempered chromatic scale that we are familiar with, may possibly be said to stand in the 16-note scale, though not understood and recognized to until now.

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Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:09 "Radio Billboard"; time.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Time; Cascade Orchestra.
7:15 Collegians; quartet.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:15 Local dance music.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Beau Balladeer.
5:15 NBC, Rhythm Boys.
5:30 Payson Trio.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle.
7:00 Book Lovers' Club, Della Lutes.
7:15 "Forty Years for Labrador," Sir Wilfred Grenfell.
7:30 Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 Frank Black's Orchestra.
8:15 Miss Willie Morris, soprano.
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, Erno Rapee in Madrid.
10:00 NBC, Evelyn Herbert and Robert Halliday; Bernie Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-241m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Football scores; college band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Bob Emerig's Opportunity Night.
6:45 Paul Shirley, Viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
7:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 CBS, Islam James's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 Operetta in Miniature, "The Fortune Teller."
10:15 "The Racket Wreckers"; sketch.
10:30 Telegraphic report, Brums-Canadiens, Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.
12:30 CBS, Johnnie Noble's Royal Hawaiian Hotel Orchestra, from Honolulu, T. H.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
6:15 CBS, Riviera Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Harry Borris' Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:30 Boston Chamber of Music Ensemble.
7:30 Al Moore's Jolly Tars.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 "Getting the News"; Tip O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 National Economy League talk.
9:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "An Interpretation of the German Election," Dr. Julius Curtius.
10:45-12:00 CBS popular music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio programs.
10:48 NBC programs.
12:03 p. m.—Metropolitan organ.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Initial Radio City Broadcast by Roxy and His Gang.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
7:15 Studio period; organ.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 Bond Bakers' Revel: Neal O'Hara; Eleanor Talcott; Grin and Bearit; Rines Orchestra.
8:30 Westinghouse Hour.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 "The Blue Mist"; sketch.
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue.
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:15 Perce Leonard, singing pianist.
11:30 NBC, Popular music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

1:00 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 NBC, Same as WBZ.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC program.
4:45 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:00 NBC, Pop Concert.
5:15 "The Story Behind the Music."
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, "Bring 'Em Back Alive," Frank Buck.
6:30 Marjorie Possell, violinist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 George Wakefield Chadwick Anniversary Program.
10:45 NBC, Welfare and Relief Program: speakers; soloists; orchestras.
1 15 Time announcement; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-1241m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—Recordings; soloist.
12:30 Nationaleers; ensemble.
2:00 "Smiling Ed" McConnell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinee of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Yankee Philharmonic Choir.
3:30 "Hawaiian Echoes."
3:45 Soloist and organ.
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 Organist and soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 CBS, Convert Vignettes.
6:30 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
6:45 Fluffettes program.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julis Klein.
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto.
7:30 CBS, "Memories in Melody."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom"; recording.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue: celebrities; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 Noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:15 p. m.—Majestic Trio.
12:30 Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "America's Grub Street Speaks"; Mr. Thomas L. Stix interviews Katherine Brush.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 Harlequin String Ensemble.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny and Sid Silvers; soloists; Ted Weems' Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, President Hoover's Welfare and Relief Mobilization program.
11:15 CBS, Gauchos' Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 p. m.—"Modern American Biography"; "Stephen Crane and Mark Hanna." Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "As You Like It."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
12:35 p. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, "To an Old School Friend," Lord Ponsonby, from London.

Music

Jacqueline Rosial

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Mme. Jacqueline Rosial, soprano, made her Boston début, singing a program of unusual interest. As accompanist, she had the able assistance of Mr. Celius Dougherty. Upon her program Mme. Rosial listed a group by Schubert, a pair of songs by Gustav Mahler and a pair by Duparc, followed by a group in which de Breville and Ravel divided the honors. To close, Mme. Rosial offered two songs each by Griffes and Carpenter.

It was evident last night that Mme. Rosial has been schooled in the art of selecting songs that are at once of intrinsic value and adapted to her own voice. Wisely indeed, she offered no arias, nor, for the most part, did she list songs requiring a vast amount of dramatic ability. It must be reluctantly admitted that Mme. Rosial does not possess a voice which is of equal worth throughout its range. And having made such pronouncement, one feels in duty bound to qualify it by attributing a large amount of her difficulty to an insecure technique. Through the middle register her voice is rich and colorful, and is used with fine discrimination. Thus the songs which center in that register found Mme. Rosial at her best. Only when the voice soars do we feel the fragility of the instrument; only on top notes does the listener discern a hampering edginess. Thus in Schubert's "Erlkönig" which is both dramatic in content and wide in range, Mme. Rosial was a bit out of her element. On the other hand, she sang Mahler's "Um Mitternacht" with fine taste and wholly enjoyable quality of tone. From her work last night, one listener gained the impression that Mme. Rosial's interpretative powers were considerably in advance of the goal which her present vocal equipment will allow her to attain. An audience of fair size gave Mme. Rosial warm applause and demanded additions to the program.

G. M. S.

"Faust"

Boston Opera House — The San Carlo Company's version of Gounod's "Faust," given last night before an audience more numerous, as it seemed, than earlier ones, followed closely the traditions that so effectively prevent the ingredients—lyric tragedy, opéra bouffe, musical morality—of this rambling entertainment from being welded into philosophic and artistic unity. Some rollicking tunes, some brilliant and pathetic airs, some highly unconvincing displays of black magic, some pretty dancing in the streets of Nuremberg, the poses and philanderings of Mephistopheles, the simperings and woes of Marguerite—a few such disconnected impressions are all that usually remain from the routine presentation of Gounod's version of Goethe's masterpiece. The composer is too easily blamed. A producer with imagination and the courage to ignore tradition can perform wonders. The American Opera Company, a few years ago, with stylized scenery, the ingenious use of lighting and shadows to create illusion and establish mood, and some independent views on the acting and grouping of principals and chorus, produced a "Faust" that might have been studied with profit by impresarios eager to revive the drooping interest in opera.

With these not inconsiderable reservations, Mr. Gallo's production, which was given in deplorable French, revealed characteristic merits. Several excellent voices impinged pleasantly upon the ear. Mr. Onofrei's elegant tenor, too youthfully mellifluous to fit convincingly the dotard Doctor Faust, was well suited to the rejuvenated gallant. Miss Alida Vane's soprano surprisingly heard both in the rôle of Aïda on Monday and in that of Marguerite last night, seemed, not unnaturally, less apt to the lighter part. An excellent voice, ample and clear, it lacks something of the requisite charm, the light grace and freshness. Her acting revealed inexperience. Mr. Valle's well-schooled baritone did full justice to Valentine's familiar and beautiful airs.

There have been more mercurial representations of Mephistopheles than Mr. Sjovik's, yet it had a pleasantly ironic zest and his impressive voice and figure adorned the part. Miss Homer's Martha was his admirably comic foil. Miss Bernice Schalker sang agreeably and acted with spirit as the lovesick Siebel.

The Yurieva-Swoboda ballet gave pleasure with its deceptively artless dances in the Kermesse scene, and Mr. Peroni, as usual, conducted ably.

S. S.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Mr. Aborn's Gilbert and Sullivan company closes its engagement at the Hollis tonight with the final performance of "Yeoman of the Guard." The company will appear next week in Worcester and Springfield.

The musical version of "Cyrano" will depart from the Colonial on its way to New York after tonight's performance.

At the Plymouth, the current "The Perfect Marriage" will be supplanted Monday by "Whistling in the Dark," with Ernest Truex, as the final item in the present subscription series sponsored by the American Theater Society.

The new revue, "Walk a Little Faster," with Beatrice Lillie and Clark and McCullough, will open at the Majestic next Friday evening.

A new play, "The Chillingtons," by H. Campbell-Duncan, will be presented at the Hollis Nov. 21 prior to its New York opening. Miss Viola Roach is in the cast.

Mr. Fortune Gallo announces that Mme. Maria Jeritza will appear twice next week with his San Carlo Grand Opera Company, as Santuzza in "Cavalleria" on Wednesday evening, and as Elsa in "Lohengrin" on Friday evening.

"Two Hearts in Waltz Time" will continue next week at the Fine Arts, where a reduction in prices goes into effect Monday. Miss Lesley McDougal will give a dance recital Monday evening at 9.

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buy from
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The Store All Women Know
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Experienced Mechanics—
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DRY CLEANING — May's Hemlock 5300 — DYEING
An Institution of 50 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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Actually Costs Less
Why take chances on so-called bargains?
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Incorporated
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Schneider & Son JEWELERS
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Scatter Sunshine with Christmas Greeting Cards. Our designs are beautiful and most reasonable. Let us show you.
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Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
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We Deliver
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For 40 years the choice of cultured clientele.
THE TIDWELL COMPANY
124 HURT BUILDING

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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
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A Complete Cleaning Service
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Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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We have empty vans returning to Charlotte daily, desirous of loads, at special rates.
P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533

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Always delicious and tempting Goodies for the table at the
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537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
Under Crystal Restaurant Management

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DRESSMAKING and remodeling at home or by the day; excellent references; reasonable prices. Call Porter 2996-W (Cambridge, Mass.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2214

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SINGLE house, 7 rooms, bath and sun parlor, extra room and attic on third floor, in Roslindale, Mass.; all improvements, hot water heat, oil burner, single garage; apple, pear, plum trees; near cars, stores, schools, etc.; price $9000; rent $75. Call OWNER, PARkway 2763.

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; fur coats made to order, repaired and remodeled; reasonable prices. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

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HELP WANTED — MEN

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED—Experienced, oil burner, handy man with tools; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box T-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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BROOKLINE, MASS. — In private family, quiet, desirable room; friendly home; excellent food; care if required. Asp. 8243.

COMFORTABLE home for rest and quiet; experienced care if desired. EDITH M. THOMAS, 27 Stanton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Regent 2736-J.

HOUSES TO LET

SALEM—One-half quaint colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, continuous hot water, oil heat, 4 fireplaces, will rent, furnished, or lease unfurnished; central location; good neighborhood; rent reasonable; references exchanged. CLARISSA A. BINGHAM, 36 Summer St., Salem, Mass., or Tel. Salem 73.

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FURNISHINGS FOR SALE
Three rooms, completely furnished by interior decorator two months ago in Early American Design, must be sold at a trifle of original cost. Business reasons necessitate immediate disposal. Can be seen daily beginning Monday from 2 to 7 P. M. Anthony Vail, 34 Allston St., Beacon Hill, Boston. Superintendent will show it; nobody home. Phone Lafayette 4674. Will sublet apartment if wanted.

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GROUPS for little folk; mornings, afternoons; play, music, dancing, etc. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 30 West 67th St., New York City. Susquehanna 7-4950.

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COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP
Maker of fine leather goods. Established 25 years. Repairing of all kinds. Umbrella repairing. 185 Mass. Ave., Boston, near Loew's State Theatre. KENmore 1750. V. S. SILK.

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BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ger. 5131, Univ. 3795-W.

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"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
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Tuning, Repairing, Electric Action Installed, Chimes.
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A NUMBER of beautiful homes in Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables for sale or rent at attractive prices.
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RUGGED, sturdy, stone residence that will accommodate either a large or small family. Mahogany panelling, several fireplaces, finest of decoration, elevator, heating, electric refrigeration. All in the best of shape. Garage with 5-room suite above, place for pony below. Kitchen garden, asparagus and strawberry, fruit and shade trees, small greenhouse, brook and ducks. The land surrounding the house is well cultivated and the balance left wild and natural. A country home, yet most conveniently located in so far as schools, stores and transportation are concerned. The price? Low. When may we show it to you? CALL F. R. TUCKER, Asp. 1304 or Home, West Newton 1296. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., 272 Harvard St., Brookline.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Room for one or two persons; breakfast if desired; best accommodations given and required. Write M. HINCKLEY, 46 Ronald Road, Arlington, or telephone UNI. 7856-W before 9 a. m.

BEAUTIFUL room, nicely furnished, private bath, well heated; single room; meals; garage optional; reasonable. West Newton 2214, Mass.

BOSTON, near The Mother Church, 176-8 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley, Apt. 4—Second floor, elevator, lovely room for 1 or 2; permanent or transient. LAWTON TOBIAS, Kenmore 7460.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 13 Gloucester St.—Beautiful combination library and bedroom, suitable 1 or 2; also double, single rooms, suite or separate.

BOSTON, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665. MAJOR.

BOSTON—Comfortable, warm rooms near church; reasonable rates. 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6. MRS. PRENTICE. Comm. 9151.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COBMAN.

BOSTON, 25 St. Germain St.—Rooms, clean, quiet and comfortable; gentlemen only; reasonable; near church. Tel. Com. 2906.

BOSTON, 242 Mass. Ave.—Sunny outside room; near The Mother Church. Phone Com. 4631, Suite 3.

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N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd—Large, clean, well-furnished front room; suitable studio; inexpensive; quiet, refined family; elevator (4-E).

STELLA J. SLACK, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Warm, sunny rooms, running water. Telephone Com. 9162.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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Local Classified
United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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SALESMEN sell Toilet Paper, Napkins, Paper Towels, Drinking Cups, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to institutions and industrial trade; liberal commission, salary when qualified. PREMIER PAPER CO., 417 5th Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, SOCIAL SECRETARY—American widow, Protestant; capable, willing, tactful; city, country, travelling; references exchanged. MRS. WHITTY, 214 West 92nd, New York City.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, good sewer, best references, for elderly lady or couple. A. M. K., 397 East 233rd St., New York. Tel. Fairbanks 4-1392.

MANAGE home for business couple, secretary-companion, tea room hostess, governess; refined, educated. X-30, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

REFINED woman desires to care for children, experienced, can drive car. Oakwood 8177, Postoffice Box 92, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER — High school graduate, proficient in English, typing and shorthand, desires a position. F. E. BAKER, 20 Bellevue St., Medford, Mass.

TWO ladies, together or separate, willing, dependable, conscientious, expert filing clerk, telephone operator, some typing, 10 years' experience; cashier-bookkeeper, accountant, telephone operator, typist, capable taking charge of office, 15 years' experience, former employer's business discontinued; best of references. Box J-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN, colored, houseworker, reliable, experienced, good cook; references. Call Ed, 4-4840, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

REMOVAL NOTICE

AUGUSTA MacLEOD announces the removal of GOOD ENGLISH STUDIOS to Suite 428, Mass. Chambers, 146 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 7830.

TO LET—FURNISHED

WINTER PARK, FLA.—Modern furnished, 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, servants' room. Address MRS. HELEN B. CASTLE, 141 Jackson St., Orlando, Fla.

WANTED

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—Wanted, couple in 2-family house with owner; low rent or 1 meal a day for 3. P. O. Box 26.

WEATHER STRIPPING

ANU SUREKEN, rewathe wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOOKS

CAMPBELL'S WORD BOOK
(The "Five-Foot Shelf" of Words)
New Method—No Rules—$1.25 Postpaid
HICKOX SCHOOL
12 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thorough organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected, not a registration bureau; send for our name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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UNIQUE Coconut Bird Houses, $1.25. Coconut Lamps (without shade), $1.75. Star Fish Plant Coil Gners, $1.00. Four beautiful Golden Metallized Plants, $1.25. Express, collect. TROPICAL NOVELTIES, 3 No. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES TO LET

THE FLORIDA GULF COAST
offers the finest winter climate, fishing, hunting, sports, good roads and schools.
MY RIVERFRONT HOME
a delightful bluff location, Manatee River, at Bradenton, Florida, available for lease. Nine rooms, modern, well furnished, four master bedrooms, two baths, maid's room and bath, garage and room for chauffeur. Rare opportunity. F. H. HORTON, 2811 Manatee Ave., Bradenton, Fla.

MIAMI, FLORIDA—8-room house, comfy furnished, 3 bedrooms and 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; within 30 feet of Christian Science church; seasonal rental to June 1st $500; brokers protected. O. J. TANNER, 1017 Brickell Ave., Miami, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS

LECTURE announcement cards, window cards and "movie" show slides. Special low prices offered. BRASHEAR STUDIO, 222 S. Cross St., Little Rock, Ark.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W 42nd St., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISHWOMAN, having long, happy and successful experience with children in schools and privately in England, Canada and America, seeks position as housemother; would care for motherless children or serve in any position of responsibility or care in home; excellent references; free November 30th. Box J-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. Maximum under four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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PARIS—Modern, comfortable French home; central position; telephone; terrace; good cuisine. MME. MULLER, 50 rue Cardinet, Parc Monceau.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS, FRANCE—"SUZY OLIVIER," 6 rue de Calais (9ème). Haute-Couture models. Comes to your home. Tel. Trinité 84-50.

PARIS—Private dressmaker creates models, undertakes alterations. EDITH SCHOOP, 4 rue du Dragon, 6ème.

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for Villas, Schools, Autos and Hotel Accommodations
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CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

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Many years of experience

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3 Avenue de l'Opéra

hats
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You can get
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SHOES —
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FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American style.
A A A to E

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Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled—Purchases Made.
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Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

Jane Henry
Couturier
99, rue La Boëtie
(Champs-Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 91-79

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Moderate Prices
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Tel.: Anjou 06-32

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Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price.
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST-HONORE

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Revillon Building
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Original creations at very reasonable prices
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Tea Room — 4, Avenue de l'Opéra
Light Luncheons — Tel.: Opéra 08-28

Gaine Du Barry
3rd Floor
9, Place de la Madeleine
CORSETS MOULDED TO FIGURE
BRASSIERES, DESHABILLES, PYJAMAS
Tel.: Anjou 22-37

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CHOCOLATES & CANDIES
15 Avenue de l'Opéra

G. BURFAU
American & English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum
Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

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de luxe at moderate prices.
Service Regina
BLANCHISSERIE DU BOIS DE BOULOGNE
23, rue Voltaire, Puteaux (Seine)
Tel.: Longchamp: 00-00—08-20

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HOME COOKING. FRESH VEGETABLES.
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
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Large selection low prices easy payments
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Oppportunities for quiet study.
Christian Scientists preferred.
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Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330728 — THE HAGUE

H. BONEFAAS PLEIN 18
BATAVIA - BANDOENG
Outfits for India and Holland. Woollen Underwear. Flannel Nightdresses and Pyjamas. Sheets, Pillowcases, Towels, Teacloths, etc. Bathmats, Handkerchiefs. Table Cloths.

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OLD ENGLAND STORES
6 VIA VECCHIETTI
English and American Groceries
Chilprute Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

Dressmaker
M. RISTORINI
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Telephone 23068
Large assortment of Parisian models.

EMILIA BOSSI
Dresses, Mantles, Hats
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NORWAY

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Hairdressing in all its branches
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Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

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MODERATE PRICES
RealPermanentWaving
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Business hours 9-12, 1-7

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SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

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Myrstedts Malmhorna
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Kungsgatan 5

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HAMNGATAN 5 A *Only goods of Quality*

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FRUIT STORE
Birgerjarlsgatan 32
Tel. Norr 983, Norr 2402

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STATIONERY
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BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

BREDENBERG & CO.
Knitted Goods and Hosiery
16 and 30 Hamngatan, 16 and 30 Humlegårdsgatan 7
39 Kungsgatan, 39
64a Hornsgatan, 64a

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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(Tafelgeräte)

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Christoffelgasse 4
Zytglockenlaube 4

Ladies' Plain Underwear
coloured and white
YALA SILK UNDERWEAR
MRS. M. AMMANN
Monbijoustr. 21 II
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PURE FOODS
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Theaterplatz 9
Berne

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Founded 1897
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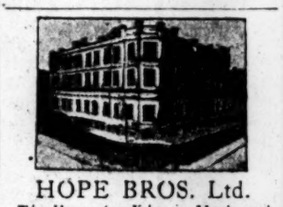

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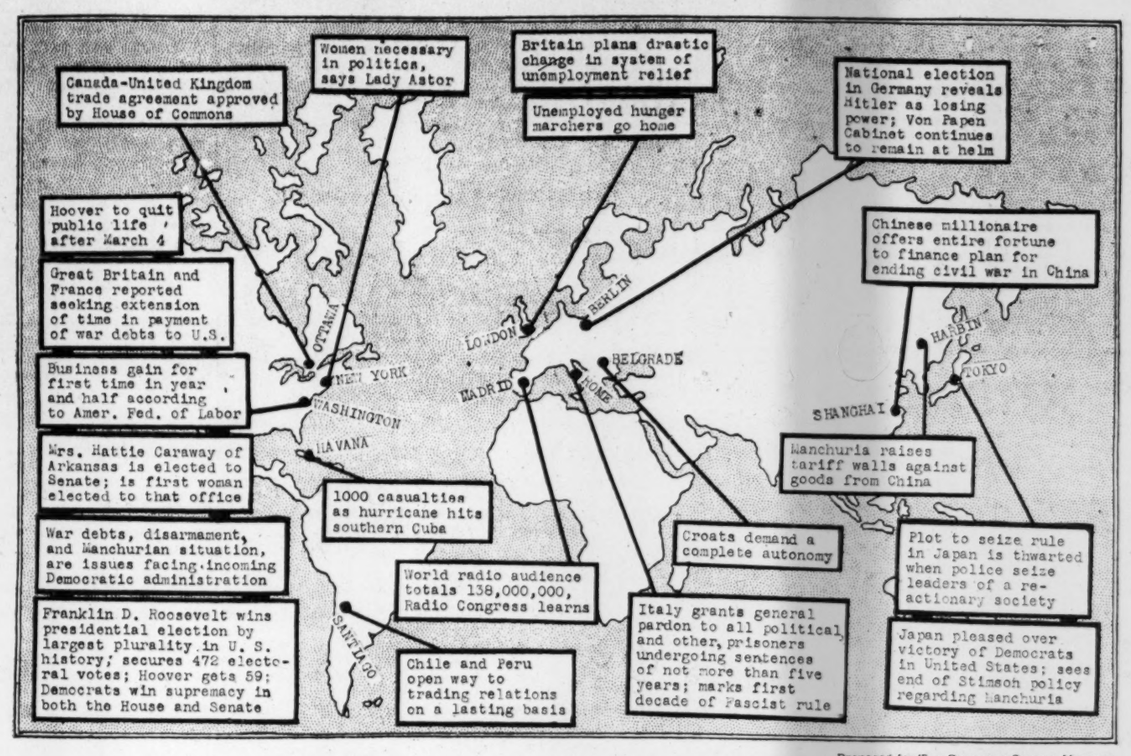
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement approved by House of Commons
Women necessary in politics, says Lady Astor
Britain plans drastic change in system of unemployment relief
Unemployed hunger marchers go home
National election in Germany reveals Hitler as losing power; Von Papen Cabinet continues to remain at helm
Hoover to quit public life after March 4
Great Britain and France reported seeking extension of time in payment of war debts to U.S.
Chinese millionaire offers entire fortune to finance plan for ending civil war in China
Business gain for first time in year and half according to Amer. Fed. of Labor
Mrs. Hattie Caraway of Arkansas is elected to Senate; is first woman elected to that office
1000 casualties as hurricane hits southern Cuba
War debts, disarmament, and Manchurian situation, are issues facing incoming Democratic administration
World radio audience totals 138,000,000, Radio Congress learns
Croats demand a complete autonomy
Manchuria raises tariff walls against goods from China
Plot to seize rule in Japan is thwarted when police seize leaders of a reactionary society
Franklin D. Roosevelt wins presidential election by largest plurality in U. S. history; secures 472 electoral votes; Hoover gets 59; Democrats win supremacy in both the House and Senate
Chile and Peru open way to trading relations on a lasting basis
Italy grants general pardon to all political and other prisoners undergoing sentences of not more than five years; marks first decade of Fascist rule
Japan pleased over victory of Democrats in United States; sees end of Stimson policy regarding Manchuria
LONDON
BERLIN
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HAVANA
MADRID
BELGRADE
ROME
SHANGHAI
HARBIN
TOKYO
SANTIAGO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Weeping Willow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THEIR discomforting circumstances the Israelites were directed to the willow tree, which archæologists have agreed was the weeping willow or *Salix babylonica*.

"By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down; yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof," sings the Psalmist; and the Prophet Isaiah, in proclaiming the burden of Moab, says, "Therefore the abundance they have gotten, and that which they have laid up, shall they carry away to the brook of the willows."

Linnæus gave the tree its Latin name of *babylonica* because he supposed its origin was in the old Babylonian region where, according to clay records, it was commonly planted. *Salix* is the classical name for all willows.

By running brooks and beside still waters, in low meadows and pastures, and from alpine summits of mountains to the arctic and subarctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere, range the willows. They seem to favor low regions, and no river bank seems complete without a few specimens of some kind.

The weeping willow, with its several forms and hybrid varieties, has been spread by mankind to almost every civilized corner of the globe. It serves not only for shade and ornamental beauty, but it has economic uses. The wood is light and soft, and has almost pure white sapwood, largely used for packing cases and in the manufacture of toys and other things which do not demand durability and strength. The wood neither splits nor warps.

The graceful branches of this large and wide-spreading tree hang out their long, lanceolate leaves in pale green festoons. The leaves, incidentally, are among the first in spring, and among the last in fall. The edges of the leaves are finely serrate. Flowers are arranged in catkins, but unlike most trees, where pollenation is accomplished by the wind, willows are insect-pollenated, bees accomplishing most of the work.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

To tunnel through quicksand beneath the Scheldt River in Antwerp, Belgium, engineers had to freeze the muddy area before any progress could be made?

In the eighth century, a Moorish chief landed on the Rock of Gibraltar and named it Gibel-Tarik ("Mountain of Tarik"), of which "Gibraltar" is a corruption?

One per cent of the people of the United States own 59 per cent of the wealth, and 13 per cent own 90 per cent?

The Berlin (Wis.) Journal has established its own granary to accommodate grain it is accepting for subscriptions?

Turin, Italy, honored George Washington by naming for him a recently completed bridge across the River Dora?

It is possible to interlock the units of a popular type of zipper without using the sliding device—if one has a steady hand?

There are 2,069,003 salespeople in the United States?

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I WANT it said of me that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Mrs. I. H. G. (Natick, Mass.) says that disappointment has attended her efforts to find:
A cushion for the seat of the scornful.
Leaves from the tree of knowledge.
Sails for a scholarship.

E. L. (Malvern, L. I., N. Y.) has been unable to buy:
A ring for the finger of scorn.
Milk for the calf of the leg.
A plane for the flight of time.
A wreath for the brow of a hill.
Shingles for the roof of the mouth.
A patch for the seat of learning.

Mrs. B. D. S. (Detroit) asks assistance in her search for:
A hat for the head of a barrel.
A shoe for the foot of the bed.

C. W. O. S. (Hackensack, N. J.) is still looking for:
A buckle for the corn belt.
A hat for a man-o'-war.

Nobody to Hear

Mrs. 'Uggins: "This 'ere fellow thinks 'e can sing like a Caruso."

Mrs. 'Iggins: "Well, they do say as 'ow Caruso 'ad a beautiful voice, but 'ow could they know with 'im stranded on that island with nobody but Friday to 'ear 'im?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Bees or Butterflies?

The front rooms of the home were attractively decorated with large baskets of flowers in which the guests gathered. — *Ashland* (Ky.) *Daily Independent,* quoted in *Literary Digest.*

Emphasis On One

At a two-piano recital by Maier and Patterson, a member of the audience remarked: "How beautifully they play together!"

"Yes, especially Patterson," answered his neighbor. — *Tromboners, or Musical Anecdotage.*

Hero

"The man I marry will have to be a hero."

"Oh, surely you're not as rough as that?"

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

20

The company which was now growing by leaps and bounds would neither employ reds nor would they reccomend them to others for they were not only unfriendly to their policies but also to their employes as well

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements)

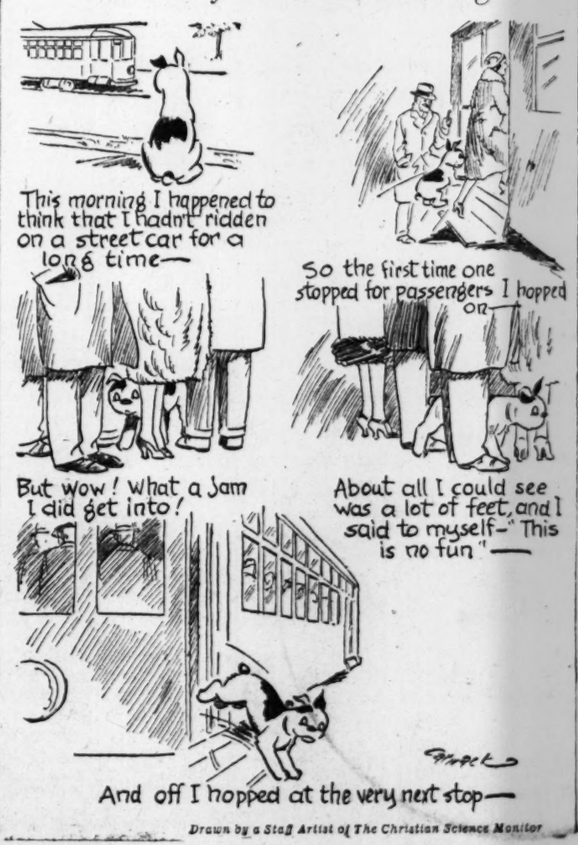
Brevities

Pathfinder: A German scientist announces that he can measure sleep. Huh, that's nothing, so can an alarm clock!

Detroit News: A technical article says there are 10 common types of radio filters. The poorest, in our judgment, being an apartment ceiling.

Humorist: By the use of a new method, cardboard can now be produced at a much lower cost. We anticipate an early reduction in the price of footwear.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning I happened to think that I hadn't ridden on a street car for a long time—
So the first time one stopped for passengers I hopped on—
But wow! what a jam I did get into!
About all I could see was a lot of feet, and I said to myself—"This is no fun"—
And off I hopped at the very next stop—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Only Giver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

A LADY traveling in Italy found that her bags were too full when she got to Capri, and in rearranging things, she laid aside two fine dresses. Her friend said to her: "Now what are you going to do with them? You can't give them to the little maid, she is much smaller than you are; and you will only offend anyone else, as we don't know anyone here."

"Just be patient," said the other. "They will find their place."

The tourists were staying in a house next to a fine hotel; their landlady was the mother of the hotel proprietor. The next morning the traveler knocked at the woman's door and asked her if she could make use of the two dresses. She was thanked, the dresses taken, and the door was closed.

In about 10 minutes there was a knock at the travelers' door, and they both looked up to see the woman rush in, dressed in one of the dresses which fitted her perfectly. She grasped the hand of one of the friends in both of hers and said with tears: "It is the good God alone; He is the giver. I pray and I pray. My son he keeps the fine hotel, but the money is very little and I have not a dress that I can meet my son's guests, and it is so necessary. Now I have two—and they are both so right! The good God, He always answers our prayers. Have you not found it so?"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Relatively, comparatively (R. H. M.)—The inquirer asks for a discrimination between these words, and submits two sentences:

The Laurentian Plateau comes relatively close to the St. Lawrence River.

The mountains on the east are older than the Rockies and are relatively close to the St. Lawrence River.

The examples have been referred to the publishers of Webster's, and they reply as follows:

In the quotations you give, the word "relatively" has essentially the same meaning as "comparatively" would have if used in the same situation. "Comparatively" is, of course, the adverb of "comparative," and its meaning is entirely derived from the adjective. Definition 4 of "comparative" is, "estimated by comparison; relative, etc." In the same way "relatively" means "in a relative manner," and if used in the sentences you quote, "relative manner" would depend upon definition 5 of the adjective "relative," as follows: "Arising from relation; resulting from, or existing in connection with, or reference to, something else; comparative; not absolute or independent."

In other words, "you pays your money and takes your choice."

To venture beyond this point is to tread on thin ice, but we cannot resist the urge to add that "comparative" suggests (in addition to its connotation of a comparison with one or more things) a slighter or imperfect degree of quality, and is commonly a synonym for "somewhat, rather." Thus, we might rerer to someone as "getting along comparatively well" (rather well). Then, too, because "relative" carries a sense of direct relation to something, one might say that a case was "studied relatively to its circumstances" (but not comparatively).

The fastidious, however, can puzzle over the following examples from good writers: "The air in cellars feels warm in winter, and cold in summer; but it is only comparatively so"; "Justice was denied to the relatively poor and sold to the relatively rich

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Let's Win This War

THERE has been much military talk about combating present economic difficulties. Such expressions as "making war on the depression" have usefully dramatized the need for vigorous and concerted effort to restore prosperity. There is even more justification for the use of military terms to picture the urgent need for relief and prevention of human misery. Such energy, unity and enthusiasm as nations achieve in times of war are required to repel the converging attack of the armies of cold and hunger.

Few are the countries which have remained free from these invaders. And many have felt the forays of those camp followers, discouragement and despair. Still stronger defenses are required for this winter. The damage from these enemies may be heavier than from a war unless even greater resources are mobilized and even greater sacrifices are made to protect men and women—and children—from their ravages.

Such sacrifices should be cheerfully offered. They are far less than those demanded by a war. Even a modicum of the thought and energy and money that went into the World War will win the present struggle. Thought and energy are hard to measure, but the meagerness of the money now being spent on the relief front as compared with the treasures blown away in France from 1914 to 1918 is easy to see.

A survey made by the Monitor of unemployment relief costs in the United States during 1930, 1931 and the first half of 1932 showed actual and estimated expenditures of about $2,000,000,000. Federal relief measures enacted by the last Congress added $2,122,000,000, and relief work since undertaken by local and state governments probably would bring the figure to $5,000,000,000. But in the same period the United States Government spent at least $6,000,000,000 for past or future wars. And the United States's bill just for services and materials used in the World War was $32,000,000,000.

In 1930 Great Britain paid out, roughly, $360,000,000 for unemployment insurance and poor law relief as against $400,000,000 for national defense purposes. Germany last year reported official military expenditures of $170,000,000 and about $700,000,000 for the relief of its 6,000,000 unemployed. But officially, Germany is almost disarmed.

The world as a whole is pouring $4,000,000,000 a year into armaments. If it can afford that luxury, it can afford whatever is necessary to insure the kind of "national defense" which will safeguard helpless millions from destitution and despair. To a starving man a crust is worth more than a cruiser. And men did starve in "civilized" countries last winter. If there is money for killing, there should be money for saving.

Today nations face losses graver than the taking of territory. The danger may be less apparent, but it is so great that communities and individuals should be galvanized into action to combat it with war-time energy and enthusiasm.

What of the Farmer?

ALL manner of circumstances have contributed to the history-making low prices to which wheat has fallen. Towering above them all is the general condition of a bigger supply than can be consumed by the world in its present state of buying power. While the world's export surplus, according to the figures of the International Institute of Agriculture, has been reduced by 60,000,000 bushels, the effective demand has declined by 170,000,000 bushels.

The consequences of these low prices for wheat, as well as for other farm commodities, upon farm buying power has been treated in a series of articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. Some effort to repair this loss in the United States will probably be undertaken by the next Congress. In all likelihood it will be concerned with alleviating the American farmer's dependence upon a world price.

Naturally, agricultural communities also are interested in any move which will actualize the potential demand for their products. Each of the export countries, which are the ones most adversely affected by the world drop in wheat prices, could develop more demand within its own territory. As yet, however, this aspect of the problem is being handled haltingly. "Eat more bread" campaigns, such as were recommended at the London Conference on Wheat last year, have been tried. But, as the figures show, they are worthless without concomitant efforts to endow populations with the wherewithal for fulfilling the injunction.

By far the main concern of exporter governments in the sphere of action lies in their encouragement of exports. This has given rise to a dangerous form of international competition. Governments are coming to the financial aid of their exporters. Russia initiated this form of state aid. But its example has been followed in some feature or other by almost all nations having an export problem. In Canada a 5-cent bounty has been in operation during most of the wheat export season. In the United States the Farm Board has been negotiating special sales of the wheat bought and stored away eighteen months ago. All the export nations fear the type of competition known as dumping, a practice difficult of definition in view of the manifold methods of state aid to agriculture now in vogue.

When governments go into business on such a scale, the time has come when a way out of export rivalry should be sought in coöperation. An opportunity to find such a solution will be presented by the forthcoming world economic conference.

Dr. Sacasa Wins in Nicaragua

ELECTION anomalies this week were not confined to the United States. In Nicaragua under supervision of American marines, a man has just been elevated to the Presidency who was prevented from seizing that office in 1927 by the marines. He is Dr. Juan Batista Sacasa, Liberal, and his opponent was the same Conservative leader, Señor Adolfo Diaz, whom the United States sustained in office by its intervention in the civil war five years ago.

At that time, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, as President Coolidge's special envoy, decided Señor Diaz should finish the Solorzano-Sacasa term. And Dr. Sacasa laid down his arms at a time when his revolt seemed certain to succeed. Augusto Sandino, a Liberal supporter of Dr. Sacasa, did not agree with this solution, and has waged continuous war against all governments recognized and supported, directly or indirectly, by the United States.

Dr. Sacasa now finds himself opposed by his former supporter. Reports are current that General Sandino has refused to recognize the election and will seek the Presidency himself. His animadversions are directed against any and all governments, resulting from a vote which is even supervised by outsiders. It would appear in this instance that the election was fair, popular and free from foreign influence.

Commentators have stressed the fact that the present election did not call forth the old bitter rivalry between Leon and Granada, respectively the strongholds of the Liberal and Conservative Parties. This rivalry, which has its roots deep in colonial times, has been one of the strongest forces for disunion in Nicaragua and has been an illustration of a destructive regionalism hardly paralleled in any other part of America. If this great source of political difficulty is abating in strength, one of the gravest problems before all previous Nicaraguan governments will have lost much of its fervor and force and will permit Dr. Sacasa's Government to concentrate on other problems.

Chief of these will be the reaction of the nation to the promised withdrawal of the marines in February of next year. This removal is important because theoretically it will provide General Sandino and his supporters a freer field for an armed uprising against the new President and because for two decades the marines of necessity have woven themselves to some degree into the warp and woof of Nicaraguan national life. It is to be hoped that they have not made themselves indispensable, that Dr. Sacasa will be able to devote his high talents to governing a Nicaragua standing on its own feet, and that the supreme test of the effectiveness of the American intervention will come to light in the ability of Nicaragua to do without it.

Inventors Wanted

WHETHER inventors and inventions of things mechanical are benefactors or betrayers of the human race, is a question which intellectuals and others lately have discussed with some gusto. Yet incidents here and there in the elections just held in the United States, Germany and elsewhere undoubtedly will be pointed to by some observers as evidence that another field of invention remains open in which new devices may have great usefulness.

Without caviling at any particular results of the recent voting, it may be said that the mechanisms of political science for registering the wishes of the electorate and translating them into law or action are always open to improvement, even in need of improvement. How, for instance, is a member of Congress to know whether his election has been due to his position on farm relief or on prohibition? Or whether it was because of or in spite of his vote to increase tariffs?

The business of government is that of composing diversities of interests on a multiplicity of questions. In a two-party system such as that of the United States, each party seeks necessarily to compose many differences within the party and to meet the opposition on only a few actual issues. Much of the dickering over policies is done before election in the writing of the platform, and the two rival groups offer candidates each of whom may be reasonably competent. The voter must total up the points on which he agrees or disagrees with each and decide on balance which he will support.

Under a multiparty system, as in France or Germany, the voter has the opportunity of selecting from among a greater number of parties and candidates, one of which may more nearly express his wishes. It will, however, have less likelihood of carrying through its program, even if relatively successful, than would the successful ticket in a two-party election, because much of the bargaining remains to be done. Its representatives form only one of a number of blocs which yet must reach agreements and form coalitions in order to compose a national policy and a government.

Thus public opinion expresses itself only incompletely and imperfectly at the ballot box under either system. The voter seldom finds an opportunity to record all his wishes or opinions in a single "X," and since a variety of issues enters into almost every election, there is nearly always a question whether the result constitutes a mandate on this issue or on that, and whether the spokesmen elected on a major issue represent correctly the sentiment on some secondary subject.

The running debate over the alleged unsatisfactoriness of parliamentary institutions is indication of a need for political invention. Several innovations are under trial in various parts of the world already. Proportional representation seeks to give voice to minorities left unrepresented in the old-style election districts. It is established in the German Constitution, has received a limited recognition in British parliamentary elections and is in use in certain American municipal elections under city manager charters. The preferential ballot, giving the citizen an opportunity to mark a second and perhaps third choice, is another forward-looking experiment, sometimes combined with the proportional representation plan.

The "short-ballot" system, focusing attention on a few prominent offices, has its conspicuous advantages. An experiment in another direction is the Italian provision under Fascism for representatives from various syndical groups in labor and business.

But inventions in the electoral field are not to be embraced simply because they are new. Improvement rather than mere innovation must be the watchword. New methods, if they are to be adopted, must be perfected to the point where they can prove they will work. Edison was a great inventor not because he essayed novel undertakings but because he worked out laboriously the final and crucial details which made an unworkable fantasy into a foolproof device.

Incidentally it is related that Edison offered one of his first inventions—an electrical voting contrivance—to the Massachusetts Legislature, and when it was refused, vowed he would devote his future inventive efforts to objectives for which there was a wide popular demand. Yet thousands of American voters on Tuesday recorded their preferences on voting machines instead of by pencil or stamp. Perhaps in the near future it may further be shown that there is a genuine public desire for invention and improvement in the mechanisms for carrying votes into effect as well as in the mechanisms for merely recording them.

Punch Changes Its Editor

AFTER twenty-six years' very successful tenure of office, Sir Owen Seaman is to retire from the editorship of Punch, perhaps the most famous journal of humor in the world. He will be succeeded by Mr. E. V. Knox, whose writings, over the signature "Evoe" have long delighted Punch's many readers.

This change in editorship is in England an event of almost national importance, for Punch is a peculiarly English institution. So English, indeed, that foreigners have often declared their inability to understand it! It has even been asserted that, like the British Constitution, the humor of Punch does not exist. But English people are equally convinced that the humor of Punch, again like the British Constitution, is the best thing of its kind in the world.

Under the guidance of Sir Owen Seaman, who is as brilliant a scholar as he is a parodist, the influence and prestige of Punch have probably been as high as at any earlier date in its ninety-one years' history. This is saying a good deal, for Punch has long been able to draw upon the work of the foremost English authors and cartoonists. So great has been the wealth of material at its disposal that it holds the unique position of having been the only journal in the world to reject a contribution from Charles Dickens at the height of his fame, when he was already the author of "Pickwick Papers," "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Oliver Twist."

Mr. Punch has never been merely a humorist. In his first issue he declared that his aims were higher than "the amusement of a thoughtless crowd, and the collection of pense." He has always had a kindly hand ready for the unfortunate and the shafts of his wit have not been barbed with malice. The passing years have made Thackeray's tribute to Mr. Punch no less applicable than it was in the middle of the nineteenth century. "There never was before published in this world so many volumes that contained so much cause for laughter and so little for blushing: so many jokes and so little harm." Mr. Knox is deservedly entering upon a high heritage.

The Higher Courage

WHILE partisans violently dispute the merits and demerits of a so-called machine age, it is refreshing to note that the simpler human virtues, pessimists to the contrary, remain uncrushed by the modern Juggernaut; that quiet heroism is still recorded in the annals of mankind.

The other day, in Brooklyn, N. Y., a trolley car slipped out of the control of a motorman, careering for a considerable distance down a steep grade. The air brake failed and the reverse handle did not work. The motorman courageously stuck to his post and by continuous winding of his hand brake finally succeeded in regaining control of the car.

Simple. Yes—to talk or write about. Less simple, considered from the standpoint of this street car employee, who stanchly stayed on that front platform, doing his duty in the face of danger. Iron crosses and ribbons of honor have been bestowed for deeds of martial valor no greater than this peace-time exploit.

Courage that partakes of the characteristics of selflessness and devotion to duty transcends the physical, reaching to its true source, which, whether recognized or not, is spiritual. This being so, it is an enduring quality which no machine age can ever stifle or efface.

Meanwhile, though the Brooklyn motorman remain unsung, it may be said of him that he "found glory only because glory lay in the plain path of duty," to borrow the tribute rendered to John Hampden, that unassuming English patriot of the seventeenth century who also never swerved from the plain path of duty.

Editorial Notes

In order to transform it into a smithy, the sails are being taken out of an English windmill. Taking the wind out of the sails of admirers of the romantic may be more difficult.

Dr. Peter de Bye, Leipzig physicist, says that glass is not a solid, but a hard liquid. So perhaps Junior, instead of breaking that window, merely poured it.

Despite the current need of smiles, professional humorists probably still will hold that the funny bone is lubricated only by elbow grease.

Impressions of Germany—1932

TO ONE familiar with the Europe of other times the Europe of today presents a striking contrast. Take, for instance, Germany. How different from the days when Prussian autocracy held full and unfettered sway. The orderliness, cleanliness and thrift of the German nation is as much in evidence as ever. But there is now an almost indefinable atmosphere quite unfamiliar to one acquainted with Germany under the former Kaiser.

Traveling from the Hook of Holland one is forcibly impressed by the prosperous appearance of the countryside. Men and women are working everywhere in the fields, the houses appear to be in the very best condition and, more often than not, to have been or to be undergoing the process of being freshly painted.

Whatever may be the methods, diplomatic or otherwise, of Germany's rulers, one gets the impression that whether or no politicians and other officials are as *"fortiter in re"* as ever, the methods of the officials and others with whom one comes in contact in the shops, in the hotels, or on the country road, are certainly more *"suaviter in modo"* than was formerly the case. Throughout the country there breathes an air of more kindliness, perhaps, than ever. It would seem as if the difficulties with which Germany has been faced had, as would be expected, produced a mellowing effect.

Throughout the country there seems to be a decided process of leveling up, but, as one man emphasized, people must realize the nations cannot go on indefinitely, as he put it, boxing Germany's ears. Perhaps the dignity, one might almost say, arrogance, associated with Prussian militarism in the past, has not as yet been entirely expunged from the consciousness of the nation, but the process continues and cannot be stayed.

If there is one problem in particular with which Germany is saddled, it is surely overorganization.

In the bygone days of Prussian militarism the citizen had little scope for self-expression or independent thinking. His response or obedience to the dictates of officialdom could well be likened to the prompt mechanical click of the heel as the soldier responded to the sharp order of the sergeant-major. It might perhaps be said that among the nations progress "hastens slowly," and in Germany the feeling of the visitor today is that Prussian militarism has been supplanted by overorganization. "The amount of organization in this country is unbelievable, even poverty is organized," one man remarked to me. To any intelligent observer it is obvious that this opinion is based on fact, and is not merely the expression of the thought of one fretting for liberty while fettered by the petty limitations of an overorganized community.

Meanwhile all that is best in Germany will not only remain, but improve. Germany is a nation that Europe and the world cannot ignore. It is essential that Germany should have her right place in the family of nations. Whether the suspicions expressed by France as to Germany's honesty in connection with the secret construction of armaments are true or not, is not, perhaps, so much the point as that it is necessary to recognize how impossible it is at this day for any one nation to treat another in any way but the way it would wish to be treated itself.

He who has ears to hear and eyes to see, feels, as he wanders among the European nations that a spirit of tolerance and greater kindliness is abroad. It may be still in embryo, but with careful encouragement and judicious support it will develop, until there will be a larger proportion of mankind than at present awakening from the mesmeric fear in which man distrusts man, nation distrusts nation and the peace of the world is postponed. These days in Geneva may be of outstanding importance in the history of the nations. There are, those attending or watching the sessions with that essential world-wide concept of the situation, who are doing much—perhaps more than they realize—to bring to pass that day which must eventually come and is coming, when nation shall no more lift sword against nation, "and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks."

A. H.-B.

Token

ALINNET sang, his red breast gleaming in the sunlight. Mathilda Eversen looked up at the tiny vocalist, but there was no answering smile on her face. She had been gathering the bounty of her garden and her hands were filled with gay blooms, but this day of golden sunshine and soft pleasant wind aroused no response in her heart.

"Yes, you're happy and care free," she silently thought as her glance followed the exuberant singer, "and so might I be, if I could forage freely as I pleased and take my daily bread from any man's garden—unrebuked; build my house where I liked; 'without money and without price'; visit and be visited; and have no knowledge of tomorrow's problems—"

She entered her tiny, lovely house—three rooms, no more, set away at the back of a long city lot. The first step over Mathilda Eversen's threshold gave a glimpse of the woman herself. She was expressed in the grace, the taste, the entire fitness of the place; in the exquisitely draped Paisley shawl over the polished grand piano; the low table where she now placed her flowers in an odd pottery vase; the few good pictures and the shelves of aristocratic, homely books.

But more and more these four walls had seemed to press in upon her. Pupils, whose fingers had diligently tripped up and down the ivory keyboard of her piano, seemed to be less and less in evidence. Even her friends, she thought a little bitterly, were not coming to see her as they used to. Her plight seemed to be of no interest to them. Here she was, a woman of long and faithful service in her chosen work—and her purse and her heart—like her cupboard—were empty.

As she felt the tears coming to her eyes, she resolutely straightened up. She'd go and see whether the postman had come. Her favorite newspaper, or one of the magazines that she looked forward to, might have arrived. She must walk the length of the garden and along the path that passed the side of the large house on the front of the lot, for the mail box was near the sidewalk. At first she thought it empty, but lying flat on its metal floor was a letter, postmarked "city," and addressed in a handwriting unknown to her. At least a surprise. It couldn't be an "ad." They were usually unsealed to save postage.

There was a small sparkle in Miss Eversen's eyes as she reëntered her living room and caught up the paper cutter to slit the top of the creamy envelope. Out came a single sheet of paper, from which, as she unfolded it, there fell to the rug an object that made her catch her breath. She sank into a chair and for a long moment sat staring at the object—incredulous. Across the paper was written, simply, in the same unknown handwriting, "A Token of Love." And there on her floor lay a treasury note, ample for her present need. "Oh—thank you—thank you—thank you," she whispered.

With new courage she took up the tasks of the day, and of the next day, and the next, as they came. Who had sent the "token"? There was no return address on the envelope. "Whoever did it was sure it would reach its destination," she thought.

But there was no clue—as the sender intended there should be none. Cousin Hetty, now—no, she lived out of the city. Mr. Liveright—his handwriting was very unlike that on the envelope. Laura—Will and little Marjorie—Travis and his mother—even the grocer, and the postman, and the kindly iceman who had served her for years, the janitor of the great studio building where she had gone in and out for season after season, all her friends and all her acquaintances passed, as it were, in review through her awakened thought.

And then came to Mathilda Eversen a precious jewel—something that was to stay with her, mold her life for all days to come, refashion her habit of living and render her once more joyous, and useful. It was simple, as are all great thoughts: She did not know anyone who might not have done this beautiful, anonymous kindness.

Mathilda looked up. "Thank you," she said in a strong, meek voice. "How rich I am!"

M. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Election, as American Editors See It

IF IT be true that the presidential campaign has been making both spirits and business hesitant, that obstacle to a better feeling and brighter hope is now removed. Unbought and uncoerced millions of American citizens have given expression to the national will. We know now what sort of Administration and what policies at Washington they desire. The ease and freedom with which the election has been conducted renew the historic pride in the orderly behavior of Americans at a time of great political tension, and their willingness to submit cheerfully to the rule of the majority. Now it is for the country to forget the things that are behind, and to press forward to the work that remains to be done. . . .

For the President personally in his defeat there will be a feeling of kindness touched by the pathos of the political misfortunes against which he has struggled in vain. He was held responsible for the sins of others. Upon his individual head was wreaked the spirit of resentment and of vengeance for events which neither he nor any other man in public office could control. . . .

Herbert Hoover ought to be remembered for his abilities, his successes as well as his failures. Through all the great crisis he certainly displayed great qualities. No President ever worked harder in the hope of helping the people to escape from their troubles. Mr. Hoover also worked with rare intelligence. His grasp of facts was phenomenal. His adherence to what he believed sound principles was heroic. For fully three years he was compelled to pass through the furnace of political affliction, and came out of it, to be sure, with certain defects and flaws revealed, yet with a large amount of the pure gold of statesmanlike talent, along with an undoubted and unsparing devotion to the public good.—*New York Times.*

We shall hear again that the Republican Party is dead, or that it must be reorganized, or that it will not win again for twenty years. But the Republican Party will not die so long as the Democratic Party lives. It will be restored to health by some Democratic mistake or series of errors. . . . Meanwhile, as Garfield said on an occasion more depressing than this, "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."—*New York Sun.*

The people still rule this country. . . . The people knew that they were getting nowhere with the Hoover-Republican political stubbornness and selfishness entrenched in Washington. The mass wisdom demanded a new deal.—*New York World Telegram.*

If President-Elect Roosevelt and the Democratic Party, which now has an unquestioned mandate from the people to liberalize our economic system, are able to adjust the delicate relations of capital and labor, farmer and manufacturer, so that reasonable returns can come to business and reasonable and safe returns will come to the man who toils, they will be as gratefully remembered as was the Republican Party after its courageous defense of the Union and abolition of slavery.—*Salt Lake City Deseret News.*

Roosevelt will do nothing radical. He will listen to the Norrises, Johnsons and the La Follettes, but we predict that men like Melvin Traylor, Owen D. Young, John W. Davis and Bernard M. Baruch will be in his inside council on questions of national policy.—*Oklahoma City Times.*

In our judgment, yesterday's verdict did a gross injustice to an able President, which history will not be slow to reject. But no one can remonstrate with a cataclysm. Plainly the Republican case was hopeless from the start.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Some contact with the people who surround Roosevelt convinces me that the new Administration will undertake its tasks with a sober and real appreciation of the work that lies ahead. . . . I think that the effort of the new Administration will be to stabilize American life and business, both country and city, creating better conditions for the people as a whole, rather than speculative or unusual opportunities for the few. . . . In the matter of business, I believe that Roosevelt's election means a more permanent and stable prosperity for our country.—*Mr. James M. Thomson,* in *New Orleans Item-Tribune.*

In view of the vast wave of popular approval under which the new Administration assumes office, the psychology should be right for increasing confidence and a steady upward spiral of business. . . . In saluting the President-to-be, the country should not forget the great services of the President now in office. Yesterday's result carried no reflection on the man or his record.—*Kansas City Star.*

Hoover was not to blame for the business slump, but the fact that the Republicans definitely promised to maintain prosperity made it impossible for the President to escape resentment. As far as economic conditions are concerned, Roosevelt is likely to be more fortunate. The clouds are beginning to lift.—*Dallas (Texas) Times-Herald.*

It was a wholesale turning out of the Republicans in counties, states and national and a political reorganization of tremendous proportions. With it comes the heaviest responsibility the Democratic Party in the nation and in the states has ever been called upon to assume. A responsibility that was sought in good faith and that must be carried out in good faith. Chief of all is the working out of a more economical system of administering government affairs.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.*